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Concession At Geneva Is Hinted

Soviet May Alter Counts on Missiles

United Press International
MADRID — The Soviet Union may be preparing to make an important concession at the Geneva arms talks, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said Friday.

Mr. Genscher said that Moscow may drop its demand that French and British nuclear forces be included in the Western total at the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons.

Mr. Genscher said the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, Thursday.

Mr. Genscher said that when he met Mr. Gromyko and the late Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in Moscow in 1980, "they shared our view that the British and French weapons are strategic," that is, designed for national defense and not for the general defense of Western Europe.

But the current Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, has insisted that the British and French weapons should be included in the European category of intermediate-range weapons and that the Soviet Union should be allowed 162 warheads to offset them. This has proved the main obstacle at the Geneva talks.

Mr. Genscher said Mr. Gromyko now describes the French and British systems as having a dual role — one strategic and one intermediate.

"I find this remarkable — remarkable in a positive sense," Mr. Genscher said.

A change in the Soviet Union's position would "clear the way to an agreement," Mr. Genscher said. "We shall have to wait and see whether this is a breakthrough."

He said Mr. Andropov's recent offer to destroy some of the Soviet Union's SS-20 intermediate-range missiles was an important development.

Mr. Genscher said he made it clear to Mr. Gromyko that if no agreement was reached at Geneva, West Germany would adhere "faithfully" to the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to start deploying 772 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe at the end of the year.

"It is now up to the Soviet Union to make such deployment superfluous either fully or partly by agreeing to eliminate or reduce its medium-range weapons aimed at Europe," Mr. Genscher said.

[In Washington, the White House reserved judgment Friday on Mr. Genscher's remarks, Reuters reported.]

[Responding to questions, the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said: "We will do our negotiating in Geneva and see what they offer there."]

Brussels Confirms Site
The Belgian government confirmed Friday that an air base at Florennes, 42 miles (68 kilometers) south of Brussels, has been picked as the deployment site for cruise missiles, The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

A Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed that the defense minister, Alfred Vervaeke, in an interview Friday in the newspaper Het Belang van Limburg said the base "was best suited for deployment."

The spokesman said the Florennes base had been selected over three other bases.

INSIDE
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SPORTS
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A-Plant May Be Abandoned
United Press International
SEABROOK, New Hampshire — The utility companies that own the Seabrook nuclear plant have voted to delay construction of and perhaps abandon the second reactor in a \$5.8-billion project that has caused nuclear protests for a decade.



Nikolai V. Ogarkov, diagramed for reporters Friday the Kremlin's version of why a Korean plane was shot down.

Soviet Calls Jet Downing 'No Accident'

Military Chief Says Officer Decided to Fire Because Plane Was Spying

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's top ranking military officer, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, said Friday that it was "not an accident or an error" when a Soviet fighter shot down a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 jetliner over the Sea of Japan.

Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces, said at a news conference that the decision "to stop the flight" of the jetliner was taken by a district commander of the Air Defense Forces when he and other local officers had concluded that the aircraft was on a spying mission over top-secret military bases.

Marshal Ogarkov's appearance came before a packed auditorium in the Foreign Ministry Press Center. For two hours, Western and

Soviet reporters questioned the marshal and two other senior officials in what was one of the very few occasions since World War II that the country's top-ranking official had submitted to spontaneous questioning at a news conference.

Marshal Ogarkov, 65, flanked by the first deputy foreign minister, Georgi M. Kornienko, and by Leonid M. Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, appeared before a well-staged map of the Soviet Far East.

It showed the track the Korean jetliner was said to have taken as it penetrated Soviet airspace over the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin island. The map was dotted with U.S. spy planes that were said to have been in the area at about the same time.

The Korean airliner disappeared Sept. 1 while on a scheduled flight from New York via Anchorage to Seoul. There were no survivors among the 240 passengers and 29 crew.

Offering details that he said had been established by a State Commission of Inquiry, Marshal Ogarkov said the order to shoot down the 747 was carried out by an Su-15 jet fighter that fired two missiles at the airliner in the darkness before dawn over Sakhalin.

The island, the site of several naval and air bases, lies off the northwestern tip of Japan. Marshal Ogarkov said the final order to fire was given after the airliner "tried to escape" orders to land.

The marshal gave the time of the "termination" of the flight by the fighter as 6:24 A.M. local time. He said the jet had "continued its flight, lowering its level, until it finally disappeared" from radar screens into the Sea of Japan. He said that the Soviet Union had been unable to "pinpoint" the site of the crash into the sea, but was mounting a major air and sea search for debris.

Marshal Ogarkov and the officials who appeared with him expressed regret at the loss of life, but they vigorously upheld the correctness of the action.

Marshal Ogarkov said the Soviet authorities "do not consider" the 747 to have been a commercial flight because of a pattern of behavior in the preceding two and a half hours that established beyond doubt the aircraft's intent.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Remains of a child who may have been a passenger on the KAL jet are found. Page 3.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Most NATO Nations To Ban Soviet Flights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A majority of NATO's 16 nations will impose a two-week ban on civilian flights to and from the Soviet Union to protest the shooting down of a South Korean plane last week, sources in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said Friday.

The ban will take effect Sept. 15, the sources told Reuters.

Representatives of France, Turkey, Greece and Spain were said to have opposed the ban at a NATO meeting here Friday, but some of the others were expected to announce their decisions as early as Friday night.

French, Spanish and Greek representatives at a private meeting of NATO delegates said they would continue permitting flights by Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, to their countries because they were obliged to fulfill existing contracts, delegation sources told The Associated Press.

Turkey had a technical reservation to joining the ban, they said. At a news conference, the NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, said that the Atlantic alliance had not agreed on joint action against the Soviet Union, but that individual members planned specific measures to protest "the barbaric Soviet action which resulted in the death of 269 civilians."

"We have not discussed sanctions," Mr. Luns said, adding that he felt the Western attitude would present a "clear signal to Moscow."

Speaking in Madrid, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said Friday that a majority of the NATO nations had decided on the two-week ban.

He said the ban would come into effect next Thursday, the day on which the International Civil Aviation Organization is to begin a special meeting in Montreal to discuss the Sept. 1 attack on the airliner.

NATO countries, he said, would seek a ban on the use of military force against civilian aircraft under any circumstances in times of peace.

Reagan Plans Address at UN

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, still highly concerned with the shooting down of a South Korean jetliner by the Soviet Union, will address the UN General Assembly in New York on Sept. 26, a White House spokesman announced Friday.

The president believes that the overall world situation requires a statement at the highest level," said Larry M. Speakes, Mr. Reagan's deputy press secretary. Mr. Reagan last appeared before the United Nations on June 17, 1982, at the Conference on Disarmament.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan would discuss a "range of subjects," including the airliner incident, and would meet with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"We hope and trust that this will be given the support of the Soviet Union at the Montreal meeting," Mr. Genscher said, "and I told Gromyko as much." He met Thursday with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

Mr. Genscher said the boycott "is meant as a political demonstration, not a sanction."

The NATO governments also will support South Korea's demands for an explanation, for compensation for the victims of the attack and for punishment of those who carried it out, Mr. Genscher said.

Officials said contacts were being made with Asian and Pacific countries in an effort to make the protest as broadly based as possible.

Japan announced Friday that it will ban charter flights by Aeroflot

"for the time being," The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

Japan, said Masaharu Gotoda, the chief cabinet secretary, will instruct all national and local government employees, not to use the Soviet airline when traveling abroad. Private citizens will be requested not to use Aeroflot.

President Ronald Reagan has already closed the U.S. offices of Aeroflot and ordered an indefinite halt to all business between the airline and American carriers.

On Friday, Mr. Reagan declared a national day of mourning Sunday for the American passengers killed. Canada has imposed a two-month ban on Aeroflot landing rights.

France proposed new rules Friday to ban the use of force against civilian planes and prevent a repetition of the destruction of the Korean airliner.

The Ministry of External Relations announced that France was seeking an extraordinary meeting of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to act on a four-point air safety plan.

■ **UN Vote Postponed**
The UN Security Council abruptly postponed a meeting Friday in which it was to vote on a resolution deploring the downing of the airliner and urging a UN investigation, United Press International reported from the United Nations.

The meeting was postponed until Monday. There was no official explanation for the postponement from the U.S. mission.

One Security Council source said the council put off the meeting because the United States could not gather enough votes for a good showing despite the certain Soviet veto.

Earlier in the day, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky dismissed the document as "totally unbalanced and unacceptable" and said, "We will vote against it."

Shultz Lashes Out at Kremlin As Madrid Conference Closes

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

MADRID — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, accepted the results of a three-year conference on East-West cooperation and security Friday with a broadside attack on Moscow for "blatant acts of Soviet defiance" against the spirit and letter of previous accords.

Mr. Shultz, speaking to the final ceremonial meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, cited the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines Flight 747 three times in a litany of charges against the Russians.

Mr. Shultz alleged, among other things, that the fate of the airliner showed that "the Soviet Union defines its security in a way so absolute, self-centered and cynical that it poses a danger to all other countries."

Mr. Shultz had a special barb for Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, who defended the airliner attack from the same rostrum Wednesday. The U.S. diplomat said Mr. Gromyko

had "shamelessly insisted" that the Soviet Union would take the same action in a future case, "thus again demonstrating its callous disregard for human life."

Mr. Gromyko did not appear in the hall to hear Mr. Shultz's attack or other portions of the final day of speeches. The accord had been designed to ease the divisions between East and West in Europe.

The Madrid conference is the international follow-up to the 1975 Helsinki accords signed by President Gerald R. Ford, President Leonid I. Brezhnev and other leaders as a capstone of the era of détente.

Under the agreements reached here, a series of new East-West conferences is scheduled to be held in the next three years on various military, cultural and human rights questions, leading to another large-scale follow-up conference to convene in Vienna in November, 1986.

Reviewing the decline of détente since 1975, Mr. Shultz said: "We must be disappointed but we cannot be surprised" by the setbacks in

nearly every field covered by the Helsinki process. He laid the blame in each area on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Mr. Shultz's hard-line speech drew virtually no visible response from the assembled diplomats who had been laboring here since September 1980 against the background of growing East-West tensions.

The downing of the Korean airliner only a week before dominated the final ceremonial meetings of the conference, providing an ironic counterpoint of bitterness, controversy and invective to its work.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told reporters at the meeting ended that he was "disappointed" and "gravely concerned" that the Soviet Union did not use the meeting to provide a full explanation for the airplane incident.

■ **Meetings in Stockholm**
The new document endorsed by all 35 participating nations commits them to further meetings on human rights and a European disarmament conference, to open in Stockholm in January, Reuters reported from Madrid.

It also calls for more cooperation in Europe, stresses trade union rights and religious freedom, and calls for a more speed in issuing exit permits for people wanting to leave Eastern Europe.

Malta gave notice Friday it would pursue in follow-up meetings its demands for a Mediterranean security conference. The Maltese demands held up endorsement of the final document up to the last day before the foreign ministers' meeting.



George P. Shultz

There May Be More to a Smiling Face Than Meets the Eye, Researchers Say

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The folk wisdom that urges you to smile your troubles away has received new support from scientific research published Friday.

Just the act of flexing facial muscles into expressions of joy or other emotions, the researchers found, can produce effects on the nervous system that go with those emotions.

The findings may have implications for acting, advertising, the treatment of mental illness and the understanding of brain function, according to Dr. Paul Ekman, a psychologist at the University of California at San Francisco.

Dr. Ekman, the principal researcher, thinks the study shows that the mechanics of facial muscle movement are tied to the autonomic nervous system, which controls heart rate, breathing and other vital involuntary functions.

"It is going to be quite surprising both to the public and the scientific community," he said of the findings.

From other research there is evidence that people tend to mimic the expressions of those around them, he said. The new findings suggest that this mimicry may produce the same effects on the nervous system. This may be one reason

audiences react emotionally to the theater, why smiling faces are successful in advertising.

"The perception of another face is not just an information transfer," Dr. Ekman said in a telephone interview Thursday, "but a very literal means by which we feel the sensations that the other feels."

The scientists plan to explore the possibility that mental patients might be helped if they could be persuaded to smile at appropriate times.

In experiments, the research team asked professional actors to follow explicit instructions: "Raise your brows and pull them together; now raise your upper eyelids; now also stretch your lips horizontally back toward your ears."

The actors were not told what emotion such contortions were meant to mimic; in this instance it was fear. Variables controlled by the autonomic nervous system were measured continuously. In this case, heart rate went up and skin temperature went down — effects known to accompany fear.

The actors could produce the same nervous system effects by deliberately acting out fear, but the research results showed that the changes were more pronounced when the actors simply followed orders and mechanically moved their facial muscles.

In addition to Dr. Ekman, the authors of the report, which appears in the Sept. 16 issue of the journal Science, are Dr. Robert W. Levenson and Dr. Wallace V. Friesen.

The scientists initially were trying to demonstrate that the nervous system responds differently to different emotions.

It has been widely held that all emotions have much the same effects on the autonomic nervous system. Dr. Ekman's experiments show that it is possible to use measurements of heart rate and skin temperature to distinguish between anger and fear and to differentiate between those two emotions as a group and happiness, disgust or surprise. Expressions of sadness produced other effects.

Actors have known for years that acting out an emotion can have physical effects. And great writers have long known intuitively that facial expressions are powerful, although no one has known just why.

Dr. Ekman cites Edgar Allan Poe's "Purloined Letter" as evidence. In that work, Mr. Poe wrote that when he wanted to find out what a person was thinking at the moment, "I fashion the expression of my face, as accurately as possible, in accordance with the expression of his, and then wait to see what thoughts or sentiments arise in my mind or heart."



French soldiers serving with the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon on Friday carried a coffin bearing the body of one of nine French soldiers killed in recent fighting.

Druze Gunners Bombard U.S. Marine Positions

United Press International

BEIRUT — Druze Moslem gunners bombarded U.S. marine positions with mortar fire Friday, and jet fighters from a French aircraft carrier again overflew mountain positions in search of artillery batteries that shelled the headquarters of French peacekeeping forces.

In the Chuf mountains, Druze gunmen blocked an International Red Cross relief convoy trying to deliver food and medicine to a village said to be jammed with 25,000 to 40,000 Christian refugees.

The Druze mortar fire hit into marine positions outside the Beirut airport. No marine casualties were reported.

On Thursday, President Ronald Reagan telephoned the Marine commander, Colonel Timothy Geraghty, and said U.S. soldiers would be given "whatever support it takes to stop attacks on you."

Gunnery aboard the Bowen, a

frigate assigned to protect the marine base in Lebanon and part of the U.S. 6th Fleet, fired artillery Thursday at the Druze positions for the first time. Marines stationed around the airport also fired artillery after taking fire from the mountains.

A French military spokesman said two Super Etendard fighter-bombers were sent aloft at dawn Friday after a French soldier was wounded in shelling that struck the headquarters of the 2,000-member French peacekeeping force.

The spokesman said the fighters from the carrier Foch flew over the Beirut area and the mountains east of the capital searching for the source of eight shells fired at the headquarters building in the Residence des Pins.

France threatened Thursday to bomb the area if the attacks on the multinational peacekeeping troops continued.

[In London, the Ministry of Defense said Friday that six British Buccaneer strike aircraft flew to Cyprus "to provide air support, if the need should arise," for the 97 British peacekeeping troops on duty east of Beirut International Airport. The Associated Press reported: The British troops have suffered no casualties in the recent fighting.]

The peacekeeping soldiers are caught between the Druze and the Lebanese Army as well as pro-government Christian militias in battle for control of the Chuf, which was vacated by Israeli forces Saturday.

Four U.S. soldiers have been killed and 25 wounded in 10 days of heavy fighting around Beirut. The French have had the heaviest casualties among the 5,350-member peacekeeping force, with 16 dead and 44 wounded in the past year.

Druze artillery gunners continued to spray Beirut and the Chuf Friday and besieged the mountain village of Deir el Kamar, where thousands of Christian refugees were said to have gathered to flee the mountain fighting.

In New York, the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, called on UN agencies to give all possible humanitarian aid to Lebanon "in this difficult hour."

Dany Chamoun, son of former President Camille Chamoun, appealed to Mr. Reagan to use U.S. fleet to save the Christian refugees in Deir el Kamar.

The Lebanese cabinet appeal for a cease-fire to halt the Druze offensive believed to be aimed at deposing President Amin G. mayel's Christian-dominated government.

The army announced it had driven off attacks on two towns overlooking Beirut.

Gromyko Discusses Jet With French

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, offered "long explanations" Friday of last week's shooting down of a South Korean airliner, in a two-hour meeting with President François Mitterrand, a presidential spokesman said.

The spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, also said Mr. Mitterrand told Mr. Gromyko in "language without any concessions" of France's anger at the destruction of the Boeing 747 with 269 aboard.

Mr. Mitterrand then offered Mr. Gromyko an outline of a proposal to amend international civil aviation law to specifically ban the use or threat of force against civilian airlines.

During the discussion on the jet, Mr. Gromyko gave Mr. Mitterrand "long explanations" on the downing of the plane, Mr. Vauzelle said. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Vauzelle added that the incident was "obviously a major topic of the meeting, but was only one of a wide range of 'problems that could endanger world peace' that were discussed."

In discussing disarmament, Mr. Mitterrand firmly repeated the French position that its nuclear weapons were not to be included in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Other topics included Poland and, in general, respect for human rights, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Africa and Chad and bilateral questions, Mr. Vauzelle said.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr. Gromyko, appearing relaxed and occasionally smiling, said, "We understand the French positions, we hope that the French authorities understand Soviet opinions."

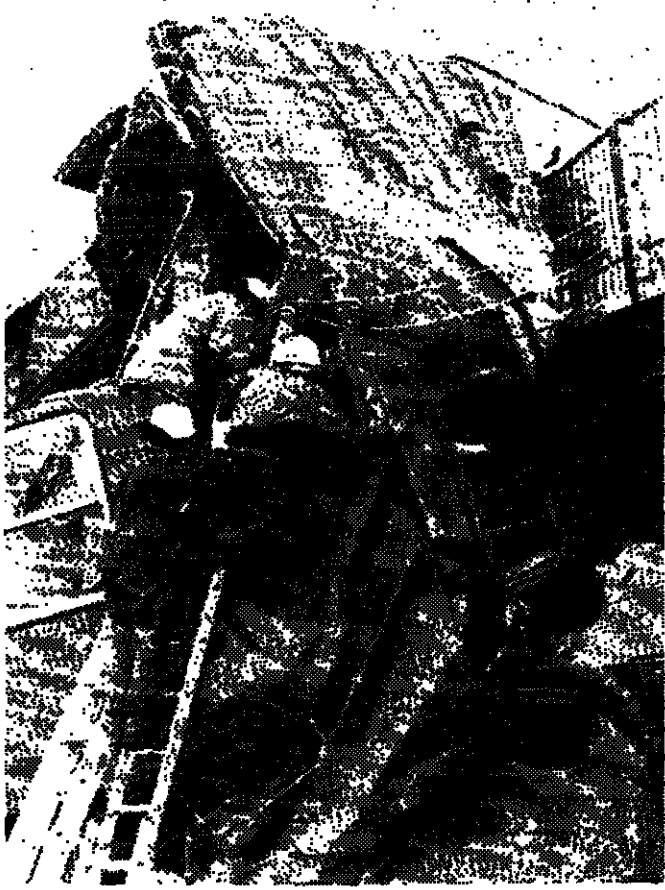
He did not mention the aircraft incident and did not answer questions.

Mr. Gromyko said his meeting with Mr. Mitterrand and the external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, revealed some differences. He did not elaborate.

■ **Marchais Criticizes U.S.**

The Communist Party leader, Georges Marchais, has charged that "important contradictions" remained between U.S. and Soviet explanations of the downing of the jet, and has criticized the United States for providing a "caricature" of what happened. United Press International reported from the Paris suburb of La Courneuve.

Mr. Marchais was speaking Thursday, at the opening of a human rights exhibition at the *Fête de l'Humanité*, an annual festival sponsored by the Communist Party newspaper *l'Humanité*.



RESCUERS AT WORK — Rescue personnel try to reach a railway employee trapped after a collision in Stenløse, Denmark. A passenger train collided with an empty train Friday morning, killing three people and injuring 14.

Chief Nicaraguan Port Raided In a 2d Day of Attacks by Air

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Jet fighters attacked Nicaragua's most important port with rockets Friday in the second day of strikes against government installations in two days, officials said.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, Commander Roberto Sánchez, said two U.S.-made T-38 jets, "coming from Honduras," fired at least two rockets at oil storage tanks at the Pacific port of Corinto, 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Managua. The rockets landed in the water, he said.

There was no immediate comment from Honduras.

Commander Sánchez said the jets may have launched an attack on a nearby bridge called Paso Caballo, also without causing damage.

The T-38 is a U.S.-made trainer converted for combat use in both the Nicaraguan and Honduran air forces.

Corinto, considered the best deep-water port in Nicaragua, serves as an unloading facility for the bulk of the country's imports of heavy cargo, including petroleum, basic grains and machinery.

The air attack was the second in two days against government installations. On Thursday, two propeller-driven planes attacked Managua's airport and a telecommunications center.

Eduardo Pastoriza Gómez, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, an anti-government group

operating in southern Nicaragua, claimed responsibility Friday for those raids.

"The attacks were carried out in accordance with plans drawn up by the alliance's high command," Mr. Pastoriza told The Associated Press in an interview by two-way radio with a correspondent in San José, Costa Rica. Mr. Pastoriza said he was talking from a hideout in the Nicaraguan mountains.

A communiqué distributed later by the alliance in San José said the planes took off from secret airfields inside Nicaragua. "Future actions will also originate in these same airfields," the communiqué said.

■ **Strike on Oil Plant Claimed**

Earlier, Loren Jenkins of The Washington Post reported from Tegucigalpa, Honduras:

Another Nicaraguan anti-government guerrilla force, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, has claimed responsibility for the sabotage of an oil terminal in Puerto Sandino in an apparent effort to move their insurgency from the countryside to Nicaragua's urban centers.

In claiming destruction of the terminal Thursday, a Democratic Force spokesman warned that it was but "the first action of a series."

The guerrilla group also said that anyone trying to repair the oil facility or ships seeking to unload oil

supplies at Nicaragua's "communist-controlled" ports would be considered legitimate "targets of war."

There was no confirmation from Nicaragua of the attack.

There have been mounting signs that the anti-Sandinista insurgents have ended a period of relative inactivity. According to the force's leaders, instead of being to wrest territory in the wild border region of Nicaragua, the guerrillas have decided in favor of deep-penetration raids that would bring their struggle to the previously unscathed urban centers.

According to Western intelligence sources in Tegucigalpa, the guerrillas stepped up their campaign after U.S. Central Intelligence Agency officials who have helped arm them expressed disappointment with their failure to make significant military gains or to pose a real political threat to the leftist government in Managua.

These sources said the force was told by the CIA in July that they had only until this fall to prove they could be an effective guerrilla force.

Soviet Calls Jet Incident No Accident

(Continued from Page 1)

a doubt that it was an intelligence-gathering mission.

"The termination of the flight was not an accident or an error," he said. "All our defense systems, which for two and a half hours took action to force it to land, as of the beginning of the flight, at all command posts, were completely sure what we were dealing with here was a reconnaissance plane."

The officials said that total responsibility for the deaths of those aboard the airliner rested with the United States, an allegation that was made earlier this week.

Mr. Kornienko said that President Ronald Reagan, instead of demanding that the Soviet Union apologize and pay compensation to the victims, "should have turned around and looked into the mirror."

Mr. Kornienko said: "We don't have to admit any responsibility, any guilt, to anyone."

He said the responsibility was borne "by the people who sent people to their peril" for "their own intelligence aims."

Mr. Kornienko suggested that the United States might have been "seeking consciously that result" to use for political purposes.

Mr. Zamyatin vigorously refuted suggestions that the downing of the 747 showed a lack of concern for human life. He said that "if the Soviet Union had any anti-humanistic feelings" it could have destroyed the airliner at any time during its lengthy passage through Soviet airspace.

He said the "human character" of the Air Defense Forces was shown in the fact that they had persisted so long in trying to get the Korean plane to land at a Soviet air base before shooting it down.

■ **U.S. Seeks More Answers**

In Washington, The Associated Press reported that a White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said "The Soviet Union today did not provide us and the rest of the world with answers to questions we all have about the Soviet actions in this case. The Soviet Union still owes the world answers and assurances that civil aviation will not be targeted in the future."

Asked about the Soviet allegation that the Korean plane was on a spy mission, and in contact with the U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane, Mr. Speakes said it was "absurd."

WORLD BRIEFS

Weinberger Against Latin Buildup

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger back from a trip to Central America, said Friday there was no need to send more U.S. troops to the region.

"The only forces that are engaged in combat are the El Salvadoran forces who are trying to save their own country from exported revolution and there are, of course, conflicts within Nicaragua," Mr. Weinberger said. "But we don't have any need for more forces," he added.

Mr. Weinberger visited U.S. troops in Panama. He also went to El Salvador, where he inspected a U.S.-supported "pacification" program aimed at clearing leftist guerrillas from the eastern part of the country. He also stopped in Honduras to visit the region where thousands of U.S. and Honduran soldiers are on maneuvers.

Zia Promises Moves Against a Party

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — President Zia ul-Haq has blamed anti-martial law agitation on the outlawed Pakistan People's Party and said "serious measures" would be taken against its leaders, news reports said Friday.

General Zia said in Lahore that the party was the sole "agent provocateur" behind the campaign started Aug. 14 by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. It was the first time he had singled out one party for blame in the loose coalition of anti-government groups.

A separate report from Lahore, capital of Punjab province, said police had resorted to several baton charges Thursday to disperse a crowd of about 2,000 coalition supporters. About 20 persons were arrested, some of whom had sustained minor injuries, according to the newspaper Dawn.

Iraq Seeks U.S. Role in Ending War

WASHINGTON (WP) — Iraq has asked the United States to play a more active role in helping to end its three-year-old war with Iran, administration officials said Thursday.

An Iraqi envoy, Ismat Kittani, visiting Washington on what the officials described as "a mission to raise U.S. interest in a new war," met Wednesday with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Nicholas A. Velonis, assistant secretary for Near Eastern affairs.

The officials said that Mr. Kittani, an undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad, did not make any specific suggestions as to how the United States might help resolve the Gulf conflict, but commented that Western interests in the region are at least as important as they are in Chad, which in recent weeks has received \$25 million in American aid to help fight Libyan-backed insurgents.

Unidentified Object Hit India Satellite

NEW DELHI (UPI) — An unidentified object hit India's Insat-1B satellite 23 seconds after it was put into orbit by the U.S. shuttle Challenger, space officials said Friday.

Scientists expressed serious concern over indications that an eight-inch, unidentified object hit the satellite 23 seconds after it was put into space last week from Challenger's cargo bay, the Indian Space Research Organization said. The scientists said it was unclear whether the object came from Challenger's cargo bay or from space.

After its launching, the satellite had failed to open some of its solar panels, threatening its lifespan and hampering its ability to find a preselected geostationary orbit. The solar panels are the main source of power for Insat-1B, which is to be used for telecommunications, meteorology and television and radio broadcasts.

Polish Writers Protest Ban on Union

WARSAW (WP) — A group of Polish writers has protested the dissolution last month of the writers union, accusing the Communist authorities of trying to eliminate "all independent centers of creative endeavor" in Poland.

A 17-page appeal signed by all but one of the 15 presidium members of the union and sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs criticizes officials for seeking to manipulate union representatives into blacklisting opposition writers and accepting plans for a state-managed new union congress. The union leadership resisted and the association was ordered out of existence Aug. 19.

Since its founding 63 years ago, the Polish writers union had been regarded as the nation's most influential organization of creative artists, and the authorities were clearly hesitant about outlawing it. The dissolution of the union, the statement said, will lead to "huge and not easily repairable damage done not only to the literary community but to the whole Polish society and, in historic terms, to Polish culture."

Arens Sees Annexation of West Bank

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens said Friday that he believed that Israel would eventually annex the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Arens, in an interview on Israel radio, stressed that Israel was not planning to absorb the region at once because of its commitments under the 1978 Camp David agreement. He said the accord called for negotiations over the West Bank, autonomy for its 800,000 Palestinian inhabitants and talks on the final status of the land. The process had been expected to take five years.

"If I have anything to say, I say the same as Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said before me, that we will ask for Israeli sovereignty over Judea and Samaria," he said. Judea and Samaria are the Biblical names for the West Bank.

Norway Will Vote in Local Elections

OSLO (AP) — A local election campaign fought mainly on national economic issues ended Friday night as Norwegians prepared to vote for members of 19 county and 450 municipal councils.

Voting is scheduled Sunday and Monday, with most voting taking place the second day. On a national basis, experts were predicting only minor changes in party strength from a national election two years ago.

Opinion polls predict some losses for the three partners of Prime Minister Kåre Willoch's coalition government — his own Conservative party, the Christian People's party and the Agrarian Center party. The opposition Labor Party, which lost power in 1981, could make marginal gains.

2 Nigeria States to Hold Delayed Vote

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP) — The Nigerian states of Oyo and Ondo, wracked by election violence last month that claimed at least 43 lives, will begin their final rounds of balloting Wednesday, the Federal Electoral Commission announced Friday.

The commission ordered an indefinite postponement of elections in the two states following the trouble. The chairman of the commission, Justice Victor Ovie-Whitsey, said he hopes the governors of Oyo and Ondo will appeal to their people to keep the peace this time. The violence erupted after governors in the two states, which had been strongholds of the Unity Party, were ousted by candidates from the dominant National Party of Nigeria. The results are now being contested in court.

Five weekly rounds of elections in the other 17 states ended last Saturday. The National Party scored sweeping victories over five opposition parties in all the elections and its leader, President Shugu Shagari, was returned to a second four-year term by more than four million votes.

New Vectors Cited in Spread of AIDS

CHICAGO (UPI) — AIDS may be spread to the low-risk population either by coitus or close association with someone in a high-risk group, doctors reported Thursday.

Groups at highest risk for contracting acquired immune deficiency syndrome are male homosexuals, intravenous drug users, hemophiliacs and Haitians. Dr. Arthur E. Pitchenick and Dr. Margaret A. Fischl of the University of Miami and Dr. Thomas J. Spira of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said heterosexual "sexual transmission may provide a vector for the spread of AIDS to low-risk populations."

They reported in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that two AIDS patients not among the high-risk groups. One was a 30-year-old black woman, the wife of an intravenous drug user. He may have been an asymptomatic carrier of AIDS and transmitted the disease to his wife through sexual intercourse, the doctors said. The other patient was a 30-year-old white man who had no predisposition to AIDS except for a minimal contact with a homosexual brother who did not suffer from AIDS.

For the Record

BEIJING (AP) — Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa of the Soviet Union met Friday with Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in talks considered a breakthrough in the Soviet-Chinese dialogue.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The newest nuclear-powered Trident submarine to join the U.S. Navy will be named the Henry M. Jackson, in memory of the Democratic senator from Washington who died Sept. 1, the White House announced Friday.

Zimbabwe Releases, Then Expels 2 Air Officers

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Two white air force officers detained by the Zimbabwe government after their acquittal on sabotage and conspiracy charges were released Friday on condition that they leave the country immediately.

Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slater and Air Commodore Philip File were scheduled Friday to board a plane to Britain.

The airmen were declared "undesirable residents" under the emergency powers regulations, which allow the government to evict or bar anyone it considers to be a threat to public peace and order.

Air Vice Marshal Slater, 41, Air Commodore File, 43 and four other airmen were found not guilty last week in the High Court of plotting the sabotage last year of 13 warplanes. But they were immediately detained on the orders of Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze.

Mr. Ushewokunze gave no reasons Friday for the two men's release and made no comment on the position of the other four officers, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe

and John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir.

He said they would be taken under guard to the airport and put on the scheduled Air Zimbabwe flight for London. Officials said it was unlikely that the airmen would be allowed into the airport building or to speak to anyone before boarding the plane.

Britain, backed by the United States, had started moves to have the airmen freed after their acquittals. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain last week sent a message to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe urging him to uphold the court verdict and free the airmen.

Mrs. Thatcher is reported to have warned that continued detention of the airmen after their acquittal might seriously damage Zimbabwe's human rights record abroad.

Diplomatic sources do not discount the possibility of tougher action by Britain and other Western countries if the remaining airmen are not released.

■ **Agency in U.S. Tentatively Approves Smoking Ban on Short-Range Flights**

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A ban on smoking on short airline flights has been tentatively approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board and could be in effect by year's end, the board has announced.

The agency voted 4 to 0 Wednesday in favor of a proposed rule that would forbid smoking on commercial flights lasting an hour or less, a spokesman, Wallace Stefany, said Thursday. The board left open the option of extending the ban to two-hour flights if such a measure won enough backing.

The decision will depend on the consensus of comments the Civil Aeronautics Board, a federal agency, will solicit when it advertises the proposed rule change in the Federal Register, probably within the next two weeks, Mr. Stefany said.

Interested parties would be allowed 45 days for formal written comments. Another 20 days would be set aside for written responses, with additional time to be allowed for oral arguments after all briefs are filed. Under this schedule, action on a final rule can be expected by late December.

Businessman Held For Plot Against Mayor of Chicago

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A wealthy Chicago businessman who allegedly tried to hire a government informant to assassinate Mayor Harold Washington has been indicted for solicitation of murder and possession of cocaine.

Bond for Lawrence N. Oberman, 38, was set Thursday at \$4 million after his arrest Wednesday outside his luxury apartment. Mr. Oberman had allegedly offered the informant a \$100,000 down payment for the killing and purchased an ounce of cocaine.

Mr. Washington, the city's first black mayor, refused to comment on the alleged plot after learning about the arrest from a television report Thursday morning. He said, however, that he had complete confidence in the ability of the police to protect him.

The alleged assassination reportedly was to have taken place while the mayor was traveling outside of Chicago, according to reports here. Mr. Washington abruptly canceled three appearances this week.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

Sizzling Summer

Summer in New York City was the second-hottest ever. The average temperature was 74.9 degrees Fahrenheit (76.9 degrees Celsius) — exceeded only in 1966, which was about half a degree centigrade (one degree Fahrenheit) warmer.

Business was hot, too, for summertime services. "The New Jersey shore did gangbusters because they've had such beautiful weather," a hotel executive said.

Parks, swimming pool supply companies ("This place has been a zoo. All people want to do is hang in their pools on a float," a salesman said), boat renters, sprinkler installers, beer distributors, utilities supplying power for air conditioners and amusement parks all reported their best season in years.

Back in Business

Peter G. Peterson, former commerce secretary, who announced in July that he was leaving Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, is going into business with Eli S. Jacobs, a venture capitalist who is edging into the business and political spotlight.

The two men are forming a private company that will manage their own assets, invest in new companies and overhaul ailing ones.

Mr. Jacobs, 45, who was editor of the Yale Daily News as a student and is a graduate of Yale Law School, never practiced law or journalism professionally (aside from being a director of the Times Mirror Co. of Los Angeles). He was one of the youngest partners at bankers White Wolf & Co. and took a year off to head a redevelopment agency for Brooklyn's Bedford Stuyvesant section. Later, he became chairman and, with \$40 million invested, the largest stockholder of Bio Response Inc., an emerging biotechnology company. He is a member of President Ronald Reagan's advisory panel on arms control and disarmament and a close friend of Lewis Lehrman, who ran unsuccessfully last year for governor of New York.

Mr. Peterson, 57, son of Greek immigrants, became head of Bell & Howell at age 34 before serving in the Nixon administration. He left Lehman Brothers a year or so earlier than planned after Lewis L. Glucksman, 57, who was promoted by Mr. Peterson as his eventual successor, decided he no longer wished to share power.

During a long July weekend at his East Hampton home with his wife, Joan Gaze, who heads the TV studio that produces the program *Sesame Street*, Mr. Peterson worked out his future with friends. His departure, on terms reportedly to his satisfaction, was negotiated by an East Hampton neighbor, Morton L. Janklow, a well-known New York lawyer and literary agent. Another old friend, Mr. Jacobs, had ideas for a business to doctor ailing businesses. Lehman Brothers says that, as evidence of its confidence in Mr. Peterson, it will make "a substantial investment" in the new Peterson-Jacobs venture.

Mr. Peterson, who is on good terms with many of the world's finance ministers, remains politically active; he has organized a bipartisan group to campaign to cut federal budget deficits.

Americana

Nantucket's most unusual visitor this summer is a rare African heron who inexplicably wandered 4,000 miles (6,500 kilometers) from its usual flyway to the Massachusetts island. About 10 "birds" from all over the nation have made the pilgrimage to Quaise Marsh to glimpse the African Western Reef heron since it was identified in May.

The bird watchers peer at it through binoculars and take its picture, and the "listers" check it on their list of sightings. A special "reef heron hot line" established by the Audubon Society says the bird is not a runaway from some nearby aviary because it is not on the international list of captive species. The bird is about the size of a duck with distinctive feet known as "yellow slippers." It normally stays in the tropical portions of coastal West Africa. Some say it crossed the Equator and was blown off course by a tropical storm. Some say it might have been a stowaway on a boat.

Explaining the "reef heron madness," a Washington birder said: "We are, emphatically, not just a tiny band of elderly folks in tennis shoes. We are researchers, conservationists and listers. And when a once-in-a-lifetime bird appears, it is no surprise for the hard core to jump on a plane, then bicycle 20 miles, and travel another 50 by boat — all in just three hectic days — to see it."

News News

TV news has a new look starting this week on the four major networks. The three commercial networks will switch to one anchorman in New York: Dan Rather for CBS, Tom Brokaw for NBC and Peter Jennings for ABC. The MacNeil-Lehrer Report on public television begins the first hour-long national newscast.

The networks are betting on personalities to keep ratings up, but some commentators fear the loss of anchorwomen in Washington may cost viewers diplomatic and political insights.

Robert MacNeil and Jim Lehrer, in an interview, predicted the top U.S. news stories in coming months: Lebanon, "which is not going to go away on its own," Central America, where they expect "a solution of great anguish" for the United States; and budget deficits, which may threaten the economic recovery.



Dan Rather

4 Chileans Are Killed In Protests

Pinochet Marking 10 Years in Power

SANTIAGO — At least four persons were killed, scores wounded and hundreds arrested Thursday as riot policemen battled protesters in cities throughout Chile in a "day of national protest," Chilean officials said Friday.

Police stood vigil in front of the government palace in Santiago on Friday to guard against any renewed violence during a parade celebrating the 10th anniversary of the 1973 military coup that brought President Augusto Pinochet to power.

Sunday marks the actual anniversary of the overthrow of President Salvador Allende, who was elected in 1970.

Despite the tense political climate in Chile, the government planned to celebrate its decade in power with the parade and other official ceremonies. General Pinochet is to address the nation Sunday.

Thursday was the fifth day since May that opposition leaders have called for anti-government protests. Thirty-nine people were killed in the previous four demonstrations.

In the latest clashes, a police spokesman said, three persons were shot to death after sundown in Santiago as youths set bonfires in poor neighborhoods and blocked roads. A woman passer-by was shot to death in a port city of Valparaiso when a policeman struggled with a man distributing leaflets.

The spokesman said about 15 people received bullet wounds, but he denied that paramilitary policemen had been responsible for any of the shooting.

There were also reports of people wounded by tear-gas grenades, clubs and police dogs.

Police reported 600 arrests in Santiago and several hundred more in other cities.

As darkness fell, hundreds of thousands of Santiago's four million residents leaped from their windows, banging pots and pans that drowned out classical and military music blared from radios in the homes of government supporters.

The Democratic Alliance, which had organized the protest day, had called for a pot-banging protest rather than street marches. The alliance is comprised of several non-Marxist political parties.

During one midday march by more than 1,000 people in Santiago, Rodolfo Seguel, president of the copper workers' union, and former Senate President Patricio Aylwin were detained and later released. Both are affiliated with the Democratic Alliance.

"We gathered in a public place for a simple act of peaceful protest, to sit in a plaza," said Gabriel Valdés, the alliance president, "and we were mistreated by security forces that acted in the most brutal way."

Mr. Valdés, a Christian Democrat who was foreign minister under President Eduardo Frei, was among those tear-gassed.

As police chased stone-throwing groups of demonstrators in central Santiago during the afternoon, General Pinochet was cheered by several hundred supporters at a City Hall ceremony honoring him as an "illustrious son" of Santiago.



Police used water cannons to disperse anti-government demonstrators in central Santiago.

Democratic Party Nominating Rules Will Sharpen Focus of '84 Primaries

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The 1984 election, still more than a year away, is already a full-fledged unofficial campaign, mainly because the Democrats have changed their party's nominating schedule in a bid to choose a candidate by next spring.

The Democrats' new rules represent an attempt to restore a measure of party control over the nominating process, badly battered by Jimmy Carter and other recent Democratic candidates.

Simultaneously with this change, fresh debate is under way about another aspect of campaigning — the question of financing. There is widespread feeling in both parties that the post-Watergate rules limiting political contributions have created new problems for funding.

While discussion about finances is only starting, the Democratic Party has acted to restore party discipline, which was relaxed by procedures introduced at the tumultuous party convention in 1968.

The Democrats have moved forward the dates of their primary elections and bunched the voting days in key states, a change that penalizes newcomers and benefits candidates with party backing. Similarly, the new rules guarantee that nearly a fifth of the delegates at the nominating convention will be public or party office-holders — in effect, the party pros.

A comparative outsider can still ride a sudden wave of popularity to the nomination, but the changes are believed to favor the front runners, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, both of whom have enough funds and campaign workers to cover all the early primaries. Under the old system, a politically unknown candidate aimed to score early victories and pick up fresh support and momentum as he went along. A late string of primaries allowed for this kind of bandwagon effect.

This time, after the traditional first primaries in Iowa and New Hampshire, 20 primaries are bunched in mid-March, a grouping that amounts to a single, national primary. So early support, and eventually approval by the party establishment, are needed for a candidate to clear the initial hurdle and tie up the nomination.

As a result of these changes, the Democratic Party leaders hope to have an unchallengeable consensus behind a single candidate as early as April, allowing the party to start fighting the Republicans well before the midsummer convention that officially bestows the nomination.

The Democrats' calendar also affects Republican campaign strategy since most states have set the dates of their primary elections for both parties in accordance with the Democrats' new schedule.

If President Ronald Reagan decides to run again, Republican primaries will have no practical consequences, but the early deadlines mean that if Mr. Reagan withdraws, the Republican Party will face, in a White House aide's words, "a real dogfight for support and resources" among the Republican contenders.

The Democrats' accelerated timetable also partly explains another major innovation in this campaign — the AFL-CIO's decision to announce an early endorsement for a candidate. The union's president, Lane Kirkland, has said the labor movement will come out for Mr. Mondale next month, so union activists will work for him even in the primaries.

It is a gamble for labor and for Mr. Mondale. Mr. Kirkland can claim a big debt to Mr. Mondale, but labor will lose influence if Mr. Glenn gets the nomination. And Mr. Mondale can use the early surge, but risks being labeled "labor's candidate."

Mr. Reagan's strategy, according to a White House pollster who declined to be identified, is to reach special-interest factions within minority groups generally hostile to

him. For example, the pollster said, "Among Hispanics, many Cubans hate Castro or worry about their kids' education or feel upwardly mobile; among women, some worry about crime in the streets, some workers are in industries that are doing better — and all these types can be persuaded to vote Reagan."

As a result of lavish television advertising and the use of sophisticated fund-raising techniques, campaign spending in 1980 in the presidential and congressional elections totaled \$1.2 billion. This, together with politicians' complaints that they have to spend too much time worrying about where to find more money, have triggered the controversy about campaign finances.

Changes in 1974 were supposed to solve the problem by limiting individual contributions, but fund-

ing has become an issue again because donations have been diverted to political action committees (PACs).

PACs represent political or business or ethnic special-interest groups, and they assemble funds from big donors and from thousands of individuals reached by direct mail and other specialized fund-raising techniques. Nearly 4,000 PACs provided \$80 million for congressional races last year.

Theoretically, PACs are not supposed to coordinate their action with political parties, but numerous newspaper stories describe cases where this prohibition is ignored. The result is often to make a legislator less sensitive to constituents' needs and more responsive to the agenda of powerful groups, critics say.

McGovern to Seek U.S. Presidency

By Robert Scheer

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Proclaiming that he is diametrically opposed to President Ronald Reagan's foreign and domestic policies, George S. McGovern said he will formally announce Tuesday that he is again seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for the presidency.

Mr. McGovern, the Democratic candidate who carried only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia when he lost the presidential race to Richard M. Nixon in 1972, said he would make his announcement in a speech in Washington.

The 61-year-old former U.S. senator from South Dakota promised a campaign platform considerably to the left of the announced Democratic candidates, favoring huge cuts in military spending and forcing government intervention to ensure full employment.

Although he called the six announced Democratic candidates "fine fellows," Mr. McGovern said they were "too tepid" in their criticisms of the status quo.

Democrats already in the race are former Vice President Walter F.



George S. McGovern

Mondale of Minnesota, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, Senator Alan Cranston of California, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida.

Although Mr. McGovern branded as "outrageous" the Sept. 1 downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, he criticized Mr. Reagan for using the incident to build support for passage of funds for the MX missile.

Reagan Proposes To Purge Laws of Sex-Bias Language

By Marjorie Hunter

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sought Thursday to counter criticism that he was insensitive to women's issues by proposing to eliminate sexually discriminating language from a number of federal laws.

William B. Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, when asked if most of the proposed changes were merely "cosmetic," replied: "That's right."

But Mr. Reynolds said the administration's total program for eradicating sex discrimination through forceful litigation, changes in current laws and proposals for new legislation added up to "an impressive record" that should be considered a viable alternative to the Equal Rights Amendment sought by feminist activists.

Mr. Reagan has been stung repeatedly in recent months by protests of numerous women, including some within his own Republican Party, that he has not actively sought to end sex discrimination. This and his opposition to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment have been linked to the creation of the "gender gap," the phenomenon of Mr. Reagan being far less popular among women than among men.

The latest criticism of the president on this issue came two weeks ago, when Barbara Honneger, a Justice Department aide who worked on the project to identify sexually discriminatory laws, quit her \$37,000-a-year job after terming the program a "sham."

Responding to her criticism, the president announced in San Diego on Aug. 26 that he had instructed the Justice Department to speed up the review of laws and to have "specific recommendations on my desk for discussion immediately upon my return to Washington."

Meeting Thursday with his Cabinet Council on Legal Equity, the president reviewed the hefty Justice Department document and approved most, but not all, of the proposed changes.

For example, the president rejected the department's proposals for changing several laws that favor women. These include a requirement that the president appoint a woman as director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The president and the Justice Department agreed, however, that no changes be made in laws barring women from being drafted and from serving in combat. "The president strongly feels that women should not be sent into combat," said Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman. "That's bedrock Reaganism."

In all, the Justice Department document identified 140 statutes or related groups of laws that contain sex-related distinctions. Of these, 24 have already been corrected and 51 would be corrected by a bill sponsored by Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, that has been endorsed by the president.

The president is proposing to correct 47 of the other laws that contain specific references to gender. Typical of these are laws that expressly include privileges to widows (but not widowers), references to "able-bodied men" and a reference to the president of the United States and his wife or widow "until her remarriage."

In submitting his report to the president, Attorney General William French Smith noted:

"In recent months, the administration has come under attack for an alleged insensitivity to the interests and rights of women. Our critics have charged us with lax enforcement and narrow readings of laws prohibiting sex discrimination; unwillingness to appoint women to significant judicial and executive positions; and failure to follow through on our promises to identify and eliminate gender-based discrimination in federal law."

"Although there is room for improvement in almost any aspect of governmental activity, most of this criticism is unjustified. In terms of enforcement of the laws against sex discrimination, the administration's record surpasses that of the prior administration."

The administration is also studying proposals to eliminate discrimination against women in such areas as pensions, insurance and pay but White House aides have said that further study is needed before specific legislation is proposed.

Part of Child's Body, Containing Glass And Metal Pieces, Is Found Off Japan

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Part of a child's body, containing fragments of glass and metal, was found Friday off northern Japan. Officials speculated that it might be that of a passenger who died when a Korean Air Lines jet was shot down by a Soviet fighter plane.

The Kyodo News Service reported Friday night that the body had been found in waters northeast of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island. The exact point of discovery was not disclosed.

Other press reports quoted officials as saying the upper part of the body of a child aged 6 to 11 had been found. There were fragments of metal in the head and of glass in the chest, according to the reports.

Local officials said an autopsy showed the child had been dead for at least one week. The Korean plane was shot down Sept. 1.

The body was apparently found at a site that would indicate it had drifted southeast from the crash site — if it is in fact that of a child who was on the airplane.

Soviet officials have not permitted Japanese search crews inside the Soviet Union's territorial waters off the island of Sakhalin, over which the plane was shot down with a missile.

Soviet diplomats in Tokyo have reported to the Japanese government that Soviet search crews had found no bodies as of Friday night. Six fragments of metal and other materials washed up on a beach near the Japanese town of Wakkanai on Friday and were recovered by residents and police.

They could not be officially identified as coming from the downed aircraft, although the local authorities speculated that one fragment appeared to be from the tail of a U.S.-made plane. The downed plane was an American Boeing 747.

The Soviet ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, informed the Foreign Ministry Thursday night that his government would soon turn over to Japan some documents and materials recovered by the Soviet search ships.

Japanese officials said Friday they had not been informed further on when or where the debris would be handed over. They said the transfer would occur through diplomatic channels either in Tokyo or in Moscow.



A police investigator examining a piece of metal that washed up on a Japanese beach. It is presumed to be part of the Korean Air Lines plane shot down by the Soviet Union.

Fewer Benefits Paid in '82 Than in Milder '75 Recession

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite record unemployment, proportionately fewer Americans received unemployment benefits during the thick of the recession last year than during any recession since World War II, according to a study published Friday by the Brookings Institution.

"The contrast with the experience in the 1975-76 recession is especially striking," the study said. "In calendar 1975, a little more than 78 percent of the unemployed were covered by regular, extended or supplemental unemployment insurance. In calendar 1982, only 45 percent were covered by compensation."

The study also found that federal, state and local governments paid out less in benefits last year, when 10 million were jobless, than

in 1976 when 7.6 million were out of jobs. Payments amounted to \$31 billion in 1976, and \$24 billion last year.

Gary Burtless, author of the study, is a senior fellow at Brookings.

The administration and Congress contributed to the decline in compensation primarily by providing for less coverage than during most previous recessions, Mr. Burtless asserted.

During the 1974-76 recession, he said, the government added about 40 weeks of compensation to stretch the average 26 weeks. During the last recession, Congress and the president added only about 10 extra weeks.

That, however, does not explain a decline that Mr. Burtless found in the percentage of the unemployed who applied for regular 26-week benefits.



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Chad Accuses France of Duplicity; Says Rebels Preparing New Attack

United Press International
NDJAMENA, Chad — The Chadian government, complaining that France has been duplicitous, warned Friday that Libyan-backed rebels were massing troops and armor in preparation for a new onslaught toward the capital.

Radio Chad said French policy was "ostrich-like, ignoring the realities. On Thursday the radio had

accused France and Libya of striking a secret deal to partition Chad, with Libya acquiring the northern half and the French controlling the south.

Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila, however, tried to minimize the differences with France, which has provided the bulk of Western military aid and an estimated 2,300 troops to back the

government of President Hissène Habré.

"There is no deterioration of relations," he said. "There is, though, a difference of opinion on how the French should react to different military circumstances."

Diplomats called the area that the rebels might move into at the center of the country "a no-man's-land, and indefensible." They disagreed with Mr. Soumaila's warning of a troop concentration, however, saying they had no reports of any new buildup in the northern area.

French troops are on orders to shoot only if fired upon by the Libyan-backed rebel army of forces loyal to the former president, Goukouni Oueddei.

The Chadian government has been eager to stage attacks to take back northern territory lost to the rebels since fighting broke out in June.

Mr. Soumaila said the government was upset over France's refusal to involve its soldiers in three recent battles in the past week at the eastern crossroads of Oum Chalouba.

The barren desert garrison of eastern Chad was attacked twice on the ground and once from the air. The government claimed it held its position.

The last attack brought the battle lines to within 60 miles (about 100 kilometers) of forward government and French positions at Arada and Biltine.



A helicopter hovered above two of the 22 vessels that ran aground in storm in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Typhoon Kills 6, Hurts 227

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — A typhoon with winds up to 161 mph (259 kilometers per hour) left at least six persons dead and 227 injured Friday in Hong Kong. In addition, three persons were reported missing.

Officials also said that more than 1,600 people had sought emergency shelter. Many of them were residents of the more than 100 hillside huts swept away by high winds, floods and landslides.

Hong Kong's Kaitak Airport, one of the busiest in Asia, was closed for 12 hours. It reopened for some flights at noon. All harbor ferry services were suspended.

ed and most public transportation was paralyzed.

Twenty-two vessels ran aground, including a 21,000-ton Chinese freighter that was reported to be listing dangerously. Rough seas hampered the rescue of its 31 crew members, but they were not in danger, officials said.

Police said other ships had broken loose from their moorings and were threatening to smash into docking facilities at the harbor.

About 50,000 households lost electric power, and utility crews were forced to wait until the storm abated before beginning repairs.

By midafternoon, the center of

the typhoon, designated Ellen, had moved past the British colony of five million people. It was headed toward China's southern coastal province of Guangdong.

Officials said the deaths included a 7-year-old girl who was crushed by a falling piece of furniture in her home and a 58-year-old man who died when the roof of his hut collapsed.

Landslides killed two women, as well as a fire department officer involved in a rescue operation. Another man was found dead in a field. Police attributed the death to the typhoon.

In addition, three people were reported missing after their fishing boat ran aground.

Parliament Plan Backed in S. Africa

Indians and Citizens of Mixed Race Might Get Chambers; Blacks Wouldn't

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — After months of debate, the white parliament of South Africa endorsed Friday a new constitution creating legislative chambers for the mixed race and Indian minorities.

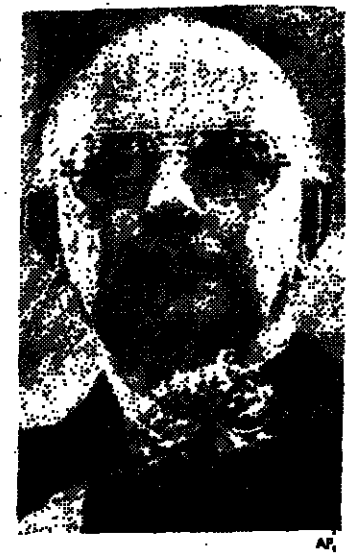
The proposed constitution represents the first move away from exclusive white rule since the National Party took power 35 years ago. The measure must be approved in a referendum by white voters Nov. 2.

The vote of 119-35 in favor of the constitution was assured since the Nationalists held two-thirds of the 178 seats in the assembly.

The outcome of the referendum is less certain because of the threat of the combined opposition of white conservatives against any concessions and progressives who say the constitution entrenches white rule.

The eight members of the New Republic Party voted for change, calling the new constitution an important first step toward reform.

The Progressive Federal Party voted against it because the constitution ignores the voteless black majority of nearly 21 million, who continue to be considered citizens of 10 tribal homelands. The party also said the new system was weighted in favor of whites and



Pieter W. Botha

gave the mixed race and Indian chambers no effective power.

The Conservative Party also opposed the measure, saying it was a first step toward the loss of white rights.

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's government argued that the constitution was a compromise that granted political rights to the mixed race and Asian minorities while protecting white rights.

In the 127th day of debate, the longest ever on a single measure, Chris J. Hemis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, called on white voters to support the plan in the referendum.

He said its rejection would mean "we will have to tell our descendants we did not have the power to break away from our own position of domination."

■ Vorster Seriously Ill

Doctors treating the former prime minister, John Vorster, 67, who has a lung infection, said that he had become seriously ill after his condition deteriorated overnight. Renters reported.

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Months of Earth Tremors Bring Hysteria to Naples Suburb

Real, Imagined Dangers Lead to Exodus, Denunciations and a Few Exaggerated Complaints

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

POZZUOLI, Italy — After almost 10 months of daily earth tremors, the 65,000 people of this town adjoining Naples are running away, camping out, being evacuated or brooding about what they should do.

"In a population that has been under continuous stress for almost a year, there reigns a most understandable collective hysteria," said Captain Vittorio Tomasone, who as the Pozzuoli chief of the carabinieri, the national police force, is responsible for the town's safety. "When one night there are no tremors, they dream one up."

The people of this working-class town of run-down houses and garbage-littered streets, situated on the Gulf of Naples, have not dreamed their tremors lately. From November to about two weeks ago, they had occurred only periodically,

since, they have become more frequent and intense. They were particularly strong last Sunday.

That afternoon, thousands ran out of their houses. Some got into cars and drove away, mainly to Naples. Others rushed onto the coastal Via di Napoli and have camped along that street since then. The exodus continues.

"We don't want to go back to our houses," said Titina Lucignano on the coastal road. "They are all cracked, and we are afraid the next truck will bring them down."

An inspection of her house, a four-story tenement on a narrow street that is dark even at noon, showed little damage other than the wear of a badly built, unimproved house dating to the Fascist days. Mrs. Lucignano's belief of imminent danger is real, as is that of many of her neighbors.

"The children are crazy with fear," Mrs. Lucignano said, nod-

ding toward a smiling boy apparently not displeased by his camping adventure. Many of the neighbors clamored for attention to express similar dire feelings.

"Fears multiply geometrically in this atmosphere," Captain Tomasone said. In fact, he added, except for bruises suffered by 32 people on Sunday, the only ill was probably induced by fear.

He says there was real danger to inhabitants of 67 houses that had been found so damaged as to offer no security against strong tremors. These people are being housed in tents, trailers and bungalows on campgrounds nearby.

Ironically, Captain Tomasone said, many were reluctant to leave home because they remembered that thousands of people who moved into temporary housing in the great earthquake in the Naples area in 1979 are still confined to those quarters, now dilapidated.

But in the City Engineer's Office, furious men banged on tables, called each other and officials by names considered particularly harsh in southern Italy and threatened violence if inspectors did not go to their houses to declare them unfit for habitation. Women stopped to shriek at the soft-spoken and apologetic engineer.

While men and women complain that they are hungry and that neither food nor water are available, the shops that remain open sell everything available elsewhere in Italy, at normal prices. "There is no bread," complained Mrs. Lucignano, as freshly baked bread in great variety and quantity was being sold on the sidewalks.

Antimo Lucignano, who is not related to Titina, said the authorities had failed to prepare people who have spent their lives in a vol-

canic earthquake zone for the ever-present possibility of tremors. "We cannot have any illusions, this is our home," the office worker said.

"But our people should be taught from childhood not to panic. Nobody instructs them, as the Japanese do, on how to react. There is no education for earthquakes."

People spoke angrily against all political parties. They accused politicians from left to right of neglecting them when they needed help

and coming around only before elections. "They are interested only in this," said Antonietta Izzo, tapping at her waist in the region of men's trouser pockets.

Captain Tomasone said that seismologists' reports that no short-term danger is apparent would not calm the panic. "The only way to do that would be to evacuate all those who are panicky," This, he said, would mean most of the population.

Filipinos Carry Candles for Aquino; Investigator Stepping Aside for Now

United Press International

MANILA — Tens of thousands of Filipinos joined a candlelight procession Friday, marking an end to a traditional nine-day mourning period for the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The head of the official commission investigating Mr. Aquino's death said that he was temporarily stepping down until the Supreme Court ruled on petitions seeking to disqualify him and to have the panel abolished.

More than 20,000 people carrying candles, torches, placards and crosses set out from Mr. Aquino's home in suburban Quezon City on a two-and-a-half-mile (four-kilometer) walk to Santo Domingo Catholic Church, where a mourning mass was to be held Friday night.

A police lieutenant, Alex Rivera, said the crowd, estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 people, grew as it made its way to the church.

The marchers, including Mr. Aquino's mother, widow and five children, walked silently behind a bamboo cross wrapped in barbed wire that carried the names of six dead Filipinos, including Mr. Aquino's, who were alleged victims of government repression.

Some mourners carried placards reading "Marcos resign."

Near the rear of the procession, large banners stretched across the boulevard reading, "Unite and fight for freedom and democracy" and "Oppose U.S. whitewash of the regimes responsibility in the killing."

Earlier Friday, President Ferdinand E. Marcos denounced as "wild and insane" press reports linking his government with Mr. Aquino's murder.

He also defended the presidential fact-finding commission investigating the assassination.

"We have entrusted the full investigation and inquiry into this case to an independent commission for which we sought the membership of men of known probity and independence," Mr. Marcos said.

In a speech to Asian law experts meeting in Manila, Mr. Marcos vowed to "get to the bottom" of the murder of his political archrival and criticized the international media for its reporting of the incident.

"We have heard it blindly said by the international media that in this horrible act of murder there was involvement by Philippine authorities," Mr. Marcos said in a statement read by the speaker of the National Assembly, Querube Makalintal.

"This without the merest hint of corroboration other than the wild and insane speculations and rumor that inevitably arise in the wake of tragedy," he said.

Mr. Aquino, 50, was killed when he arrived Aug. 21 at Manila International Airport after three years in self-exile in the United States.

On Friday, the chief justice, Enrique M. Fernando, said he was stepping down as chairman of the commission until the Supreme Court decides on three petitions from opposition lawyers challenging the legality of the commission and saying that Mr. Fernando had a conflict of interest. The court Thursday delayed a decision by at least 10 days.

Any hint of government complicity in the assassination could jeopardize President Ronald Reagan's planned visit in November.

U.S. Embassy sources Friday said a 30-member advance planning team for the visit was expected Sunday in Manila.

On Thursday, Mr. Marcos, 65, rejected demands that he resign and said he would run again in 1987 if his health permitted. He said for the first time that his wife, Imelda, was "not inclined" to run in legislative elections scheduled next year.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Gothic Charm of Siena

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

VIGNON, France — The city of Siena was of no great consequence until the invading barbarians made the coastal road to Rome too hazardous for travelers. By the eighth century it had become the seat of a bishopric, and by the 12th century it was established as an important merchant town with a large number of the Roman Curia and powerful moneylenders playing a role throughout Europe.

The 13th century brought the city to its zenith, with the rise and fall of the Buonignori family. The Buonignori were bankers who, among other things, handled papal finances and who are sometimes referred to as "the Rothschilds of the 13th century." They went bankrupt in 1298 — an event that disrupted the finances of the entire city and marked the beginning of its downfall. Fifty years later, the plague killed off two-thirds of the population, and in 1555, the city, which had declined from 50,000 inhabitants in its heyday to 8,000, fell under Florentine domination.

A charming exhibition of 127 items, "Sienese Gothic Art" at the Petit Palais, begins in the late 13th century and extends to the end of the following century. For Siena, even in its economic decline, continued to have an important artistic activity, which deserves the close scrutiny the present show affords.

The cradle catalog rather too hastily assumes that visitors will be familiar with the history of the peninsula at this period and with the "imposing artistic movement" initiated by Frederick II — a movement whose impact was strengthened by a political and military presence. It is argued that the Tuscan renewal of the 13th century was a deviation of this particular movement, that we are to see, as the original impetus behind all these works, the shadowy profile of a brilliant Hohenstaufen.

The show includes illuminated manuscripts, paintings, sculptures and precious reliquaries, cloisonné and enamels. There is no doubt much that seems familiar in all this, because we are more struck by the points all Gothic art holds in common than by regional differences. But a certain number of works stand out with unusual force, and one of these is a manuscript of Dante's "Inferno" with two superb illustrations "attributed to Pietro Lorenzetti" and dated about 1340.

These two pages use the typical Gothic device of narrative figuration in which the same persons are shown simultaneously in different parts of the picture. Thus Dante is shown sleeping, rising, walking, encountering the lion, the panther and the wolf and reciting in fear before them. In the following picture, the wolf peers out from behind the painted border, while Dante kneels before a patriarchal Virgil, pointing a fearful finger at the pursuing beast. The landscape is abstract and austere, but carries nonetheless a Tuscan flavor, and the two images deserve to become classics of art history.

There are some works by Simone Martini, who was to die in Avignon and whose frescoes for the Palace of the Popes were rediscovered and restored about 20 years ago (they are to be seen outside this exhibition, in the great hall of the Conservatory), and a considerable number of the paintings present a relatively predictable treatment of religious

themes. A few decorated boxes and chests remind us that painters in those days belonged, in Italy at least, to the chest decorators' guild, and the sweet and gilded style shows us the source of inspiration of the myriads of shoddy-precious boxes offered for the consumption of tourists in Tuscany today.

One delightful little painting, on loan from the Louvre, is Niccolò di Buonaccorso's "Virgin of Humility." The Virgin is seated on the floor, suckling her infant, in a neat and intimate little room. The square composition opens upward to include the heavens in a vaulting triangle, so that God the Father appears, surrounded by the cherubim, while the dove descends, waiting on the Father's breath.

An illuminated page from a lost manuscript (on loan from the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge) is attributed to Sassetta and dated about 1435. It is an admirably spare and yet colorful scene from the life of an unknown saint, who is shown simultaneously lying in her tomb, being raised to heaven by two blond angels and taking a nap in a crowded boat. There is an extraordinary freshness of tone and color here, the black boat on the green sea sailing towards a pink



One of the illustrations for Dante's "Inferno" attributed to Pietro Lorenzetti, in the Avignon exhibition of Sienese art.

Portrait Miniatures of the Tudor Period

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As Jim Murrell, deputy keeper of conservation at the Victoria and Albert Museum, pointed out in his introductory essay to "The English Miniature," (Yale University Press, 1982) "the painting of portrait miniatures in watercolor is a peculiarly English art form, for no other country supported a continuous and flourishing school of artists working in this medium during a period of almost 400 years."

The delight of this essay in rediscovery and historical research, however, is the plausible attribution of groups of miniatures to hitherto little-known, or entirely unknown artists — notably Lucas Hornebolte (c.1490/5-1544) son of the illuminator Gerard Hornebolte, and from 1531 to 1544 king's painter to Henry VIII; Levina Teerlinck (1510/20-1576) daughter of the Dutch miniatureist Simon Beninck, and gentleman of the bedchamber to Mary I and the young Elizabeth I; and Rowland Lockey (c.1565-1616), one of Hilliard's most talented apprentices.

Artists of the Tudor Court, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7, to Nov. 6.

The Artistic Records Committee was established in 1972 at the Imperial War Museum with the specific aim of commissioning artists to record, for the museum's collection, the British Forces wherever they might be serving. Hong Kong and the New Territories off mainland China have a permanent garrison, which in 1982 consisted predominantly of Gurkha troops, when the committee invited Anthony Eyton to stay there and make a record in drawings and oil paintings. Seventeen oils and 20 watercolors and charcoal and pastel drawings can now be seen at the museum.

Anthony Eyton: Hong Kong and the New Territories, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1, to Sept. 25.

In June 1838, David Roberts (1796-1864) the Scottish-born artist who had begun life as a house painter and a theatrical scene painter, left England on a painting tour in Egypt and the Holy Land. For almost a year he roved through the Near East — Sinai, Petra, Hebron, Gaza, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem, Basleik, Beirut — everywhere making drawings and painting watercolors. Back in England, he entrusted his drawings to the most celebrated print publisher of his time, Francis Graham Moon, so that he could turn them into lithographs. After eight years of collaboration, they published the four-volume "Sketches of the Holy Land" in 1848. A large selection of these lithographs and a fair group of the original watercolors is now to be seen at the Mathaf Gallery.



A Holbein miniature in the V&A exhibition.

David Roberts exhibition, Mathaf Gallery, 24 Motcomb Street, SW1, to Sept. 30.

In the 1930s, the Slade School-trained painter Stephen Tennant often found himself drawn to the old port of Marseilles as a subject both for a novel, to be titled "A Story of the Maritime Boulevard," and a series of vivid ink and wash drawings. The novel was never completed; but the drawings now constitute a delightfully fresh exhibition at the Maclean Gallery.

Stephen Tennant: A Story of the Maritime Boulevard, The Maclean Gallery, 35 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W1, to Sept. 30.

The Paion Gallery opens its third exhibition season with work by three of the gallery's young artists — pigmented paper collage abstracts by the German Heinz-Dietrich Piesch, now living and working in London; photo-collages by Terry Dowling, currently lecturer in graphic design at Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic; and fine large atmospheric oil paintings by Philip Stevens, who in 1979 won the Lloyd Scholarship for Landscape Painting at the Royal College of Art. (Five of the gallery's artists may currently be seen, together with a group from the Fondation Normande, at the Galerie La Sensitive in the Rue Saint Jacques, Paris 5).

By Sourten Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is unusual for a French auctioneer to quit the auction world, and even more so that one should go into dealing. Whereas in Anglo-Saxon countries, holding auctions is like any other business activity, French auctioneers are judicial officers subject to the authority of the Ministry of Justice. An auctioneer who leaves the profession is a bit like an officer who leaves the army — he tears himself off from a caste.

Michel Maignan, who operated at the Drouot auction house from 1969 to 1982, has just done this. In May, he opened his own gallery, Duverley, at 25 Rue de Lille, inaugurating it with an exhibition called "Space Conquest Bicentennial." This was in reference to June 5, 1783, when Joseph-Montgolfier, who, with his brother Etienne, invented the hot air balloon, made his first successful ascent at Annonay, near Lyons.

Not in the least deterred by mass-production, the greatest 19th-century masters took an interest in designing fans. Maignan has only just discovered a sketch in pencil by Ingres that carries a dedication about which he has not had time to do any research. Later, fans were painted by Degas — of which 23 are recorded — by Manet and Berthe Morisot.

Less than two months elapsed before another Frenchman, Alexandre Charles, went up in a hydrogen-inflated contrivance that flew from the Champ de Mars in Paris to Genes, a few miles away. It all culminated on Dec. 1, with the ascent of Charles and Louis Robert from the Tuileries Gardens.

THE ART MARKET

In the 20th century, the great modern masters turned away from such light-hearted affairs, leaving the field to advertising draftsmen. Maignan exhibits a fan advertising champagne by the French cartoonist Sem datable to about 1910 and priced at 600 francs (about \$75), which makes it one of the cheapest original works of 20th-century art this reporter has seen this year.

By the 18th century, fans were produced by the tens of thousands. They survive in vast numbers, which does not mean that identification is always easy. Great masters contributed to their manufacture by drawing models. One now in the British Museum is undisputedly from Watteau's hand. But such pieces were executed to be copied or interpreted by specialized painters, about whom very little is known. Most were women grouped in the Académie de Saint-Luc. Occasionally they would draw their inspiration from large-size paintings.

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To Parisians, this was at least as sensational as John Glenn's flight into space in the 20th century. Marie Antoinette watched it from the balcony at the Tuileries Palace, while an estimated 400,000 spectators, half the Paris populace, crowded the gardens, the Place Louis XV (now Place de la Concorde) and the countryside, which began nearby in those days.

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From that moment, balloons became the rage. They invaded every aspect of daily life, and left their stamp on every household item, from costumes — of which hardly any survive — to porcelain or fans. These are almost as rare as costumes, for much the same reason, their fragility. In his exhibition, Michel Maignan displayed no less than 12 balloon fans, *éventails à la montgolfière*.

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Michel Maignan not only took up dealing, he decided he would specialize — in fans. Rarified as it may seem, the idea came naturally to Maignan, a direct descendant on his mother's side of the Duverley who, in 1827, founded what became one of the most successful companies producing and selling fans in France. The enterprise was still going strong on the eve of World War II. Maignan, brought up in this fan-conscious family, amassed almost without thinking a vast and generally inaccessible store of knowledge on the subject.

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Listening to his comments on the 25 pieces on view at 25 Rue de Lille — another 250 or so are neatly folded in his drawers — one can see why there are so few experts in this field. Extensive art historical information and a good deal of highly specific knowledge are a prerequisite. The aesthetic appeal is easy enough, but identification can be devilishly difficult.

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Tucked away in a drawer is a charming piece with a scene that those familiar with Greek mythology as it was handled in post-Manierist Italy would identify as "Paris and the Apple." The back is decorated with tulips on a black ground. There is no handbook on how to date or localize such a piece. Tulips, Maignan notes, are the first clue. "Tulipomania," as the great

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Theater in China Emerges Carefully From the Maoist Era

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The political message used to be the only medium in contemporary Chinese theater. During the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, ideologies were deified and the plots and sent playwrights to research the details firsthand among the masses, who enjoyed final script approval.

You don't write a play unless you have something to say. Still, Chinese theater remains beholden to the Communist Party. "Dramatists are bound by duty to support socialist ethics by giving people positive, lasting encouragement, and to reflect the progress of the modern world. Not that oblique, always guaranteed ideological acceptance. The Cultural Revolution was launched in 1966 after Mao construed "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office," an obscure Ming dynasty tale dramatized by Wu Han, as an attack on himself.

Given the difficulties of direct expression, Chinese playwrights with something to say have tended to hide behind history to convey a modern truth. Not that oblique, always guaranteed ideological acceptance. The Cultural Revolution was launched in 1966 after Mao construed "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office," an obscure Ming dynasty tale dramatized by Wu Han, as an attack on himself.

Willy Loman was a refreshing change. "After so many years of Jiang Qing, people are programmed," Ying said. "When they see the main character, they expect him to be a good guy. This man does everything wrong and you still end up loving him."

Miller's flashbacks that conveyed Willy Loman through time and space were also novel. Classical Chinese drama likewise ignored physical constraints and offered ghosts. But modern Chinese theater which emerged in the early 20th century developed as a protest against fiddling with life's dimensions.

The People's Art Theater, which was founded 31 years ago, has been on the cutting edge of such change — buttressed by the prestige of such prominent theatrical figures as the Shanghai playwright Cao Yu. Like other theaters in China, it is cushioned with hefty government subsidies. "The great advantage of a permanent company like ours is that you really get to know each other. Each company, after years of working together, evolves its own style," Ying said.

Those were the years when Ying Ruocheng and his fellow actors at Beijing's People's Art Theater were planting rice on the farm or making kites in the rehearsal halls for lack of anything more sensible to do.

Following the death of Chairman Mao and the jailing of his widow Jiang Qing, a former Shanghai actress who dominated the radical clique now castigated as the Gang of Four, Chinese theater has emerged from the shadow of the Cultural Revolution — though hardly from all political constraints. "A few years ago, we were talking about the remnant fear in the heart of the artists," Ying said. "They felt afraid. I think that's mostly gone."

Ying recently appeared as Krali Khan in the mini-series "Marco Polo," co-produced by China, Italy, the United States and Japan, a supporting role that obscured his stature as one of China's foremost actors and directors. In Beijing, Ying is far better known as Willy Loman in a watershed production of Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," which has mesmerized packed audiences for more than three months.

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Such plays are clearly a break with the *sonnets*, or "three prominent" favored by the Maoists — that positive characters must be more prominent than negative ones, that heroic characters must be more prominent than just positive ones and that the most heroic character must be most prominent of all. They theorized that all literature and art followed that, even Shakespeare," Ying sighed. "With Molière it was more difficult to

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Trade Anxiety

American anxieties about imports arise from a feeling that U.S. basic manufacturing capacities are being eroded. The accusation holds that world trade does more than substitute jobs in an efficient plant for those in an inefficient one. Instead, it argues, current trade patterns are inflicting large losses in manufacturing jobs on the American economy and, beyond that, losses in the ability to manufacture. Further, these losses are being aggravated by the policies that other countries — meaning Japan — to promote their products.

That is the indictment. Does a rigorous examination of actual experience bear it out? In one word, no. The economist Robert Z. Lawrence, writing in the current issue of the *Brookings Papers*, carefully reviews the evidence and comes to several conclusions that deserve the attention of all the people now warming up for next year's election. In the crucial period of rapid change that began with the 1973 oil crisis and ended with the 1980 recession, the number of jobs in manufacturing rose slightly in the United States. It would have fallen but for the net gains in industrial jobs created by foreign trade.

The United States has not lost its comparative advantage in manufacturing; to the contrary. It has lost ground in certain industries —

those that are labor-intensive, capital-intensive and dependent on well-known technologies. But, Mr. Lawrence finds, in the 1970s Americans developed capacities in high-technology sectors that more than compensated for the losses in older and simpler products.

There is a lot of pain and tension, unfortunately, in this process of shifting advantages and resources from familiar industries to the new ones. The degree of social distress has created an illusion of a general industrial decline. But it is an illusion, so far.

Since 1980, the pattern has changed. There have been two recessions, and the dollar's exchange rate has soared. That has made all American exports less competitive abroad because their prices have risen. With normal growth and a lower dollar, Mr. Lawrence concludes, manufacturing employment will recover with the rest of the economy.

But while he does not get into the subject, there is also a less optimistic corollary to this conclusion. If the dollar's exchange rate stays very high for a long time — a period of years — the damage to export industries could well be more than temporary. High interest rates are holding the dollar up. That is another reason why it is important to get rates down.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Female Soldier

There is something about the U.S. Army's attitude toward female soldiers that could lead a cynic to suggest it would not weep if they all up and left. Until 1977, when the Carter administration declared women eligible for all noncombat occupational specialties, there were not enough female soldiers to irritate apologists for "this man's army." Yet three years later the army, responding to congressional demands, had to order commanders to deal "swiftly and fairly" with sexual harassment.

That the women's dropout rate was higher than men's was ascribed to such harassment, to the male soldier's inability to accept women in untraditional jobs and to the strain of working under hostile scrutiny.

The response? To reduce the places where harassment, heckling and hostility could occur. Females are now denied access to 69 percent of all army jobs.

Some of the eliminated specialties may indeed be too arduous for most women (and some men). But all of the 23 categories forbidden last year were described as "closed due to exposure to direct combat policy" — a policy that has tended to shrink and stretch with the times. And now, when male recruitment has met with special success, the army has further reduced the list to exclude jobs like electrician

and plumber. The timing may be coincidental. Still, female soldiers are understandably upset. Mary Evelyn Blagg Huey, the head of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, recently wrote to Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger saying: "The closing of military occupations impacts negatively on career development for women, making their advancement difficult if not impossible. This 'domino effect' poses concerns for morale, enlistments and the continued success of the all-volunteer Army."

The army contends that specialties like interior electrician, carpenter, mason and plumber are combat-related because they are deployed in forward battle areas. But this is not always the case, which is why women are calling for greater refinement in the restrictions.

Mr. Weinberger, describing the situation to President Reagan during a meeting, was overheard to say "All the criticism that we are closing off too many jobs that were associated with combat. And what we've done is say that until there is an actual invasion of war, there will be women grease monkeys, if they want to, and things like that."

Not an elegant statement, but it is a start. Now let Mr. Weinberger put it in writing.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Where are the Moralists

It is indeed surprising that not a single advocate of international law and morality has so far demanded Moscow's arraignment on charges of wanton murder and inhumanity before the International Court at the Hague.

There is also a plethora of peace councils around the world, many of them sandwiched between communism and capitalism, which have throughout the current line and cry against Moscow's miscalculated inhumanity remained surprisingly silent.

— The Standard (Nairobi).

If we wait for the world to agree on showing Moscow what civilized people think of their behavior, we will wait forever. The whirl of commercial calculation drowns out the cries of indignation. Japan, a major victim of the Korean airliner massacre, doesn't want to upset Soviet Russia. That other one-time fearsome nation, West Germany, is equally timid. The Swiss don't want to know. Sir Geoffrey Howe, our [British] foreign secretary, is equally non-committal, pointing out that economic sanctions have very little impact. There is always a price to be paid for doing the right thing. It may be paid in rubles, or sterling or dollars. But for betraying the dead on Flight KAL 007 there is only one appropriate payment. Thirty pieces of silver.

— The Daily Express (London).

U.S. War Powers Act

American Marines in Lebanon are now in a situation "where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances." The words quoted are taken directly from the War Powers Act, a post-Vietnam statute in which Congress claims a role in the dispatch of U.S. forces to areas of conflict or potential conflict abroad.

If President Reagan should invoke this law — and so far he has refused to do so — U.S. forces could remain in Lebanon for only 60 or 90 more days unless Congress authorizes their

continued presence. Although there is some doubt that Congress would muster the will to hang tough in Lebanon, especially if the Marines take more casualties, the law is the law. Even though we share Reagan's doubts about the wisdom of the War Powers Act, we believe it is time for it to be brought into play.

— Baltimore Sun.

A Chance in Geneva

After months of summer doldrums — punctuated by the stunning surprise of a major crisis that neither the United States nor the Soviets foresaw or wanted — the serious work of managing the superpower relationship resumed Tuesday at Geneva.

The clock on the Euromissile phase of arms control is running out. Unless a bargain is struck within a few weeks, the momentum for deploying two worrisome new generations of U.S. missiles — Pershing-2s and cruise missiles — will be unstoppable. If they are deployed, the Soviets will respond in kind.

Ten days ago, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov announced a crucial change in the Soviet proposal. Mr. Andropov offered to "liquidate" the medium-range nuclear missiles which his government will remove from Europe if there's a Euromissile agreement.

Andropov's offer not only removes the main justification for the Pershing-cruise deployment, but represents the first time either superpower has offered to dismantle part of a new, state-of-the-art weapons system. In that sense it has the look of a striking precedent. Yet the Reagan administration responded with the customary ho-hum, terming it a propaganda ploy aimed at the West Germans, a delaying tactic to retard U.S. deployment plans.

The sole argument for installing the new U.S. missiles has been to "prove" that NATO has the "resolve" to carry forward with a 1979 decision now almost universally regarded as ill-advised, except as a last resort to dissuade an unending Soviet buildup.

— The Boston Globe.

FROM OUR SEPT. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Tension in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG — In Russian diplomatic circles there is a certain feeling of uneasiness on account of the tension which has arisen in the relations between Serbia and Montenegro. Overtures have been repeatedly made by the Montenegro Government with the object of a "rapprochement." Prince Nicholas has even plainly manifested a desire to visit King Peter in order to seal this new "entente." The sole condition insisted upon by Montenegro as necessary for this "rapprochement" is a document repudiating on the part of the Serbian Court, any solidarity with the men convicted in the "in continuation" in the Cetinje trial, who are at present in Serbia, where they are carrying on a violent campaign in the Serbian press against Prince Nicholas.

1933: U.K. Tennis Triumph

NEW YORK — Fred Perry, England's ranking player who had never won a major tennis title and had never even figured in the final round of a major championship, achieved the peak of court fame this afternoon when he conquered the Australian master, Jack Crawford, in the deciding match of the American national singles championship. He won in five sets by a score almost as surprising as the victory itself, 6-3, 11-13, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1. A cool breeze and a cloudless sky made playing conditions perfect, but up to the start of the fourth set, any solidarity with the men convicted in the "in continuation" in the Cetinje trial, who are at present in Serbia, where they are carrying on a violent campaign in the Serbian press against Prince Nicholas.



The MiG Attack and the MX Don't Mix

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Right-wing hawks are calling President Reagan, once one of their own, "pusillanimous" (from the Latin *pusillus*, meaning "very small," and *animus*, meaning "soul") in his response to the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 7 by a Soviet fighter plane.

But if Mr. Reagan is successful in his calculated attempt to capitalize on this Soviet atrocity to win congressional approval for the MX missile system, he will in fact be able to aim at the Soviet Union what its paranoiacally suspicious leaders are sure to regard as a first-strike weapon.

That is not pusillanimous ("marked by contemptible timidity"); it is reckless to the point of irresponsibility.

Mr. Reagan not only cited the Korean airliner and its 269 lost passengers as a reason why the MX should be built; in his emotional TV address, he also invoked the name of the late Senator Henry Jackson, an MX proponent who died the day after Flight 7 was shot down.



These tactics flow from the growing difficulty the president faces in forcing the unnecessary and destabilizing MX through the various stages of congressional approval.

Actually, there is no link whatever between the "termination" of Flight 7 and the supposed need for the MX. If anything, the gross Soviet deed over the Sea of Okhotsk reflects Soviet fear, suspicion, insecurity and distrust — not the "aggression" Mr. Reagan repeatedly cited.

And Foreign Secretary Gromyko's stonewall remarks at Madrid, together with all the other Soviet bombast, sound much like "whistling past the graveyard" — desperate defiance, that is, of a world fearfully seen as threatening on all sides.

Against this paranoid leadership, Mr. Reagan says it is now essential to pose the MX — 100 of them in the old Minuteman silos — as a deterrent to Moscow's bent for aggression. But the MX is likely to have just the opposite effect.

The Soviet leaders know that both the Carter and the Reagan administrations failed to devise an invulnerable basing plan for the cruise, 10-warhead missile. They know that, therefore, its supposed justification — to give the United States an invulnerable land-based deterrent force — has disappeared.

And they are altogether likely to draw the conclusion, plausible for such fearful and suspicious men, that the deployment of 100 MX missiles in the very silos once deemed vulnerable to Soviet attack means that the United States is planning to use them in a first strike.

(That, after all, is what the hard-line leaders of the Reagan Administration believe Moscow is planning to do with its heavy, multiple-warhead missiles.)

If, therefore, the Soviet leaders are intrinsically as aggressive as Mr. Reagan claims the Flight 7 incident dem-

onstrates, they will be motivated all the more by MX deployment to launch their own first strike before the United States can do so.

And if Flight 7's destruction suggests, as Mr. Reagan insists, that war with an aggressive Soviet Union can be deterred only by U.S. strength, the MX is surely the wrong weapon for the task; not only will it be perceived

as threatening, but it will also present a most attractive target — 1,000 warheads lined up on 100 missiles like battleships at Pearl Harbor, to be destroyed by 200 Soviet warheads.

Thus, far from being a deterrent, MX deployment in Minuteman silos will doubly invite Soviet attack — and that is so whether the Soviet leaders are ruthless aggressors, as in Mr. Reagan's view, or Nervous Nellies unable to tolerate even a civilian airliner violating their air space and not secure enough in their power to admit a mistake and atone for it. If the latter, aiming the MX at such leaders will be even more dangerous.

If the shooting down of Flight 7 has any relevance to the U.S. military program, it is in whatever the incident shows about Soviet leadership psychology.

In that light, swift deployment and deployment of the proposed Midgetman single-warhead missile appears a more sensible response than building the MX; and if Congress approaches the matter analytically rather than with Mr. Reagan's understandable emotion, flight 7's grim fate may even prove to be the stake through the monster's heart.

Arms experts with no Pentagon turf to defend say 1,000 Midgetmen could be deployed as soon as and for less money than 100 MX's and would provide a more stable deterrent.

That, together with flight 7's evidence of Soviet paranoia, calls for the death rather than the birth of the MX.

The New York Times.

Why NATO Should Delay Deploying the Euromissiles

By Karsten Voight

BONN — Late this fall, NATO is scheduled to deploy the first Pershing-2 medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany. The Social Democratic Party continues to support NATO's 1979 "two-track" decision — to negotiate seriously with the Soviet Union in the hope of heading off installation of the missiles, but to deploy some medium-range missiles eventually if negotiations fail.

Yet we Social Democrats oppose U.S. and West German conservatives who are exploiting this decision in ways contrary to what was intended by NATO. Conservatives who consider it militarily essential to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles assent to the arms control part of the two-track decision only because they hope in this way to make deployment politically acceptable.

In contrast, we Social Democrats concede that deployment is one reaction to the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe but still doubt whether land-based missiles in Europe and the proposed mix of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles is militarily necessary. We also doubt that their deployment is politically sensible.

We originally supported the possibility of deployment mainly because we hoped to move the superpowers toward serious negotiations on medium-range missiles. At the time, in 1979, we also wanted to facilitate ratification of the second strategic arms limitations treaty and to demonstrate that the alliance was capable of acting together on nuclear issues. At the same time, however — and ever since — we rejected any provision for "automatic" deployment of medium-range missiles.

Whether and how many of them should be deployed can be finally decided only when NATO as a whole and the German partners in particular assess the outcome of the negotiations now taking place in Geneva. This was our policy in 1979 and it remains our policy today.

Several of the assumptions that underlay NATO's decision have changed since 1979. First, the decision was originally taken in a climate of détente. Now, however, the atmosphere has changed completely. Second, the Soviet Union has installed more SS-20's than NATO foresaw in 1979. Third, the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, whose ratification was then taken for granted, never passed the U.S. Senate.

Finally, the negotiations on medium-range missiles did not begin until the end of 1981, two years later than we originally hoped. This delay and

the limited progress made since then now make it desirable, in our view, to delay deployment and continue the talks if no agreement is reached by the end of the year.

The Soviet Union has clearly surpassed NATO in the deployment of medium-range land-based missiles. But I doubt that Moscow can successfully use this advantage for political intimidation or blackmail. Why not? First, strategic nuclear weapons still provide a certain deterrent effect against such regional nuclear threats. Second, it remains entirely unclear what practical political or military benefits can be derived from regional nuclear superiority.

Certainly, since World War II, West German governments and the majority of West Germans have reacted to Soviet attempts at intimidation and blackmail not with compliance but with growing steadfastness and loyalty to the Western Alliance. It is also clear that they will continue to do so, no matter which party is in power in Germany.

The Social Democratic Party now believes that the ideal solution would be a drastic reduction of Soviet SS-20's that would make it superfluous to deploy any new American medium-range missiles in Europe. The majority of our party would accept an agreement on the basis of the "walk in the woods" understanding taken last year by negotiators Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitsinsky — a formula that would permit the deployment of cruise but not Pershing missiles and drastically limit the total number of warheads on both sides.

Our ultimate goal is to avoid the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles and we remain critical of the American proposal now on the table in Geneva, which does not renounce their deployment. Why? First, because Pershing-2s are to be deployed only in West Germany — and it does us no good to single us out from the other NATO allies in Europe. Second, if NATO crosses this nuclear threshold, installing Pershing-2s now to cover targets in Eastern Europe, it might pre-empt the possibility of eventually using missiles with conventional warheads to cover those targets. Deploying the Pershing-2 now would thus jeopardize future efforts to construct an effective conventional defense of Western Europe.

The writer, the West German Social Democratic Party's foreign policy spokesman in the Bundestag, or parliament, contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Death Permeates the Atmosphere in Washington

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The members of Congress are returning to a capital strikingly different in atmosphere from the one they left at the start of their recess in early August. Death is in the air, and its sobering effects can be felt everywhere.

The summer ended with trip-happy members, the systematic shelling and killing of the U.S. Marines on "peacekeeping duty" in Lebanon; the murderous Soviet destruction of the Korean airliner, killing 269 persons, including Representative Larry McDonald of Georgia; and the sudden, unexpected death of Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

As is always the case, such tragedy has shaken the pettiness out of Washington politics. The atmosphere of sordid partisanship Congress left behind when it took its August break has been transformed into a sense of shared concern and sobered realism.

President Reagan has been at his finest through this ordeal. Whether comforting the families of the slain Marines, expressing the nation's regrets at Scott Jackson's death, or voicing the outrage everyone felt at the cold-blooded attack on the Korean airliner and its innocent passengers, his words, tone and demeanor have been exactly right. Sometimes, the president's communication skills have been ascribed to his long career as an actor. But this was no acting job.

The man who described the downing of the unarmed airliner by a Soviet fighter plane as "an act of barbarism, born of a society which wantonly disregards individual rights and value of human life and seeks constantly to expand and dominate other nations" was not a performer reading lines. He was a political leader speaking convictions.

The president's actions were exactly what he said, in an earlier speech, the American response should be — "calm, controlled and absolutely firm."

He said it that the Soviet Union was arrogant — with damning evidence in the court of world opinion at the United Nations. He reinforced the ban on the operations of their airline in the United States and encouraged other countries to join in measures assuring the safety of international air travelers.

Isolating the lawbreaker and organizing the law-abiding to protect themselves is the appropriate response for a self-confident and civilized nation. "Vengeance," as the president said, "is not a proper answer." So he avoided the theatrical and politically cheap trick of calling off the arms-control negotiations or expelling Soviet diplomats from this country.

What gave special poignancy to Mr. Reagan's impressive performance was that it so perfectly embodied the principles and even the personal style of Scott Jackson, the man he mourned as "a true patriot."

Mr. Jackson was the least theatrical of public men. His friend and colleague, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, once described Mr. Jackson as having "the charisma of competence." The Philadelphia Democrat who heard Moynihan use that phrase during the Pennsylvania primary of 1976 did not know what he meant; indeed, most of the voters in most of the primaries Mr. Jackson contested in his failed bids for the presidency in 1972 and 1976 never did quite catch on to the special character of the man they saw.

Probably it took a long time for one to appreciate Scott Jackson's qualities. I came to value them in 1960, when I saw him get aside his personal disappointment over the Kennedy last-minute decision to pull back the implied offer of the vice-presidential nomination, when

they decided Lyndon Johnson would be a stronger political asset. Far from sulking, Mr. Jackson accepted the lesser post of Democratic National Chairman and worked his head off in the campaign.

That same year, he issued a report on national security organization, convincingly demonstrating the risks of letting a White House operator, the national security adviser, usurp the role and functions of the secretary of state.

He was right about that, just as history proved him right on other issues. Infallible he was not, but on most of the large questions to which he turned his ever-quick intelligence, his judgment was awfully good. Most of all, he was realistic. He allowed himself few illusions, which made him especially valuable in a week like last week, when so many others found themselves disillusioned to the point of distraction.

"He lived in the worst of times," his friend Pat Moynihan said at last week's memorial service here — "the age of the totalitarian state. He wanted his country strong because he knew the terrible danger of the age in which we live. Where others lurched from one issue to another with the attention span of a five-year-old, he sustained this understanding and this vision through five of the most awful decades in the history of mankind."

Mr. Reagan was displaying those "Jacksonian" qualities last week — steadiness, strength and clarity — at a time when we needed them most.

The Washington Post.

Life in France Isn't as Bad as It Sounds

By Flora Lewis

DEAUVILLE, France — The first question U.S. visitors ask about France these days is whether things are as bad as they sound.

The country has become a fine example of the ravages of rhetoric. The recession is truly hurting all the more because an ecstatic Socialist government thought when it came to power that it could simply will a new prosperity into existence by government spending and rousing words.

Now, when other economies are beginning to pick up, the French still have to go through the trough of austerity. From supposing that ideology and cleverness were making them better off than others, they have been obliged to see they are going to be worse off for some time to come.

Of course, they will benefit if recovery takes firm hold among other major nations, expanding the level of international trade once again. But there will still be a painful gap in inflation rates, unemployment is expected to continue rising, and investors are chary.

Hard times are enough to cause angry strains. But they are exacerbated by harsh words.

From the moment the Socialists won in the spring of 1981, their opponents began to cry doom and disaster. Having been in power without interruption for over a generation, they had come to consider it their due. Indeed, they did find it a dire deprivation to be ousted.

But they went further, hinting at national collapse, some kind of violent upheaval, "the rending of the social fabric," as some of the well-heeled who shoveled their money abroad took to putting it.

They regularly predicted a "hot spring," and then a "hot autumn," never a "hot summer" though, be-

cause the vacation season remains a sacrosanct holiday from politicizing. "Le catastrophisme" was in vogue.

What actually happened was a steady decline of the franc, which led to a steady rise in the foreign debt and taxes. New tax increases have just been ordered for 1984. It hurts, but it's not catastrophe.

The government reacted by matching the verbal bombast of its critics. For well over a year, the "legacy" from previous governments was blamed for everything that went wrong. A sinister force called "the wall of money" was accused of subverting the economy in order to make the Socialists look bad, when they believed their self-proclaimed goodness of heart and generosity would otherwise have worked miracles.

After a while, it became undeniable that many of the unemployed voters who had decided to give the Socialists a chance were soured.

Local elections drove home the point. Instead of trying to cool tempers, the leaders called the critics names.

Polarization increased, to the point where a local election in Dreux, near Paris, last weekend gave a startling 16.7 percent of votes to the extreme right, long a mere ugly fringe on French politics. The Socialists were down from 45 percent to 40 percent.

The central issue was immigrant workers, mostly North Africans. There have been a series of nasty, openly racist incidents involving Arab migrants, reflecting the sharpening of latent French hostility by economic discontent and the excesses of political vocabulary at the top.

Even before Dreux, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy wrote a plaintive article in the French newspaper *Le Monde* bemoaning the lack of potential military to the "intellectual of the left" fallen mute, he asked, as though it were their duty to trumpet hosannas whatever the government did, as though words to cheer him up would be enough to reverse the public's perception of the pinch.

The debate is as depressing as its economy. It is not surprising, though hardly illuminating or encouraging, that the out continue to blame the government. But the government increases its vulnerability by taking them all in earnest and hurrying them back.

A new U.S. film here, "Reuben, Reuben," which is not about politics but about a disreputable poet modeled on the combined biographies of Dylan Thomas and Brendan Behan, is a reminder of how the world of effective a weapon is wit. It would serve much better to ease France's plight but neither side has tried it.

Wit got Abraham Lincoln out of a bad corner when General Ulysses S. Grant's alcoholism was causing serious political damage. Lincoln was reported to have said, "You just tell me the brand of whiskey Grant drinks; I would like to send a barrel of it to my other generals."

It seems odd that a French government that prides itself on the intellectual caliber of its members should be so poor in deflecting attack with wit. The answer no doubt is ideology. It decides what is as well as the wits to make things work.

In fact, the situation in France is not as bad as it sounds, but more such sounds can make it so.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Block's Words

Regarding "Grain Pact Gives Soviet Assurance U.S. Leaders Won't Repeat Embargo" (HT, Aug. 27-28):

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block, in Moscow on Thursday Aug. 25, 1983, called the partial embargo placed by Mr. Carter on Jan. 4, 1980, in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, "distasteful." Wouldn't he rather eat his words in the face of the inhuman shooting down of the Korean 747? Are we indeed selling the rope to the Russians with which we will be hung? When do we become aware of individual human life? Perhaps Mr. Block's nextivet would have been joined if his mother would have been on that plane?

MICHAEL ORCHOWSKI, Santa Barbara, California.

Burger Culture

Regarding "Temptations for Diplomats' Children" (HT, Aug. 19) by Lois Romano and Paul Barrett:

"Burger King lunches and Budweiser bashes. The latitude to date and dabble with Dad's car. Punk rock and designer jeans. To American adolescents, these are a part of life." You have portrayed all of U.S. youth as irresponsible, shallow children. Such misconceptions and generaliza-

tions are common enough in foreign countries without adding fuel to fire with further exaggerations.

I'm not sure what percentage of that description fits the youths living in Washington, D.C. and environs. But I imagine it's larger than the rest of the country. What about the average youth in St. Louis, Lansing, Michigan, or one of the thousands of smaller cities in the United States?

They don't all have the money for designer jeans, the ear for punk rock, or the desire for more than one Budweiser bash. If one wants to see America and meet Americans the largest part of the experience lies outside of New York, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

KELLEY R. TUCKER, Dharan, Saudi Arabia.

The Dollar's Value

It is often asserted that the U.S. dollar is overvalued without explaining on what basis the judgment is made. Strictly speaking, the given day the value of the dollar is determined in a free foreign exchange market by the demand for and supply of dollars. Rather than say the dollar is overvalued, it would be more correct to say that one expected that the future value of the dollar would be less than its current market value.

RALPH E. HOLLEN, Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.

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GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL

NYSE Most Actives				
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+1.11
AT&T	987,654	45.67	45.23	+0.44
GE	876,543	34.56	34.12	+0.44
Amgen	765,432	23.45	23.12	+0.33
Amgen	654,321	12.34	12.12	+0.22
Amgen	543,210	8.76	8.54	+0.22
Amgen	432,109	5.67	5.45	+0.22
Amgen	321,098	3.45	3.23	+0.22
Amgen	210,987	2.34	2.12	+0.22
Amgen	109,876	1.23	1.01	+0.22

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,234.56	1,245.67	1,223.45	1,234.56
Transp	123.45	124.56	122.34	123.45
Comp	234.56	235.67	232.45	234.56
Vol.	123,456,789			

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Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1,234.56	1,245.67	1,223.45	1,234.56
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Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	4 a.m.	7:59 a.m.	Prev. 4 a.m. Vol.	7:59 a.m. Prev. Consolidated
Vol.	123,456,789	123,456,789	123,456,789	123,456,789
Vol.	123,456,789	123,456,789	123,456,789	123,456,789
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Amgen	109,876	1.23	1.01	+0.22

BULLION BUNNIES BORN AGAIN BULLS AND 300% PROFITS

When the Dows were dropping below 790, while virtually every prestigious investment firm was cringing, our researches predicted, "THE DOWS WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750." Adding that, "100,000 share trading days on the N.Y.S.E. will become routine."

At the precise time we were stonewalled by optimists, BARRON'S mused... (August 9th, 1982)... "The market seems to be saying it's over the future and it doesn't work."

After the upsurge evaporated BARRON'S became born again bulls in their August 23rd edition.

Once the Dows crossed 1,000, we updated our prediction stating that the "DOWS WILL REACH 1500 DESPITE SPASTIC CORRECTIONS."

Months ago, during the high-tech frenzy we commented, "This remains a momentous opportunity to search for value among oils, tobacco and utilities, shoring a roll call of high tech equities."

On May 25th, we checked the Street's "Treasure Chest" of \$150 share trading days on Apple, Colgate, Commodore and Tandy to be determined.

The past is prologue, the epilogue has yet to be written.

Besides oils, mineral shares will erupt on the upside, spurred by an opening in gold.

Although the Aden Sisters, the Bullion Bunnies, have reduced speculation purring that gold will sell at "\$340 or more in 1986", the Sisters warn: "Even if the Sisters are pinned, they will create an incident, spawning another OPEC crisis and as a corollary, spilling Gold above \$500 but not the plateau's caused by the Bunnies."

We are not Shakespeare's "star-crossed lovers" predestined by fate, we hold our forecasts. Our current review series equities that may be on the verge of collapsing. Conversely, we recommended a debt-free, low-priced, venture capital corporation that has filed a patent on a consumer product that may generate tremendous earnings.

As a "Treasure Chest" of \$150 share trading days, the purchase of a commodity that could emulate the success of Sugar which our clients purchased at a near record low subsequently selling at a 300% profit.

For your complimentary copy of this report please write to us please.

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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NYSE Most Actives				
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+1.11
AT&T	987,654	45.67	45.23	+0.44
GE	876,543	34.56	34.12	+0.44
Amgen	765,432	23.45	23.12	+0.33
Amgen	654,321	12.34	12.12	+0.22
Amgen	543,210	8.76	8.54	+0.22
Amgen	432,109	5.67	5.45	+0.22
Amgen	321,098	3.45	3.23	+0.22
Amgen	210,987	2.34	2.12	+0.22
Amgen	109,876	1.23	1.01	+0.22

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Vertical text on the right margin, including "Intelligent Investment decisions" and "FIRST COMMERCIAL".

Friday's
NYSE
ClosingTables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52
Week High Low

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	Week	High	Low
10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	110%
120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220
230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330
340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440
450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550
560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660
670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770
780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880
890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090	1100

Mon
days
in the Trib.

Start off your
investment week
with
**Carl
Gewirtz**
on Eurobonds.

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sept. 9

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880
890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090	1100

Grains

WHEAT

5,000 bu minimum, dollars per bushel

Sept. 9

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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U.S. Future Prices

Sept. 9

Open High Low Settle Chg

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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Food

Sept. 9

Open High Low Settle Chg

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net

ACROSS

1 "The Consul"
 11 Prefix with
 14 Knight's garb
 18 Wickerwork
 19 Salt insects
 20 Leather from
 21 Sheepskin
 22 Church
 23 Art letter
 24 Focal point
 26 Pull of gusto
 27 A for sore eyes
 28 "Ode" to
 32 Musical sense
 34 Blue Eagle
 35 Mountainous
 36 Sideways
 37 Worried
 38 Rot's mate
 43 Part of the
 46 Ger.
 47 Less intense
 48 Curr. unit
 50 Patterns
 52 Footless
 53 Homeless one,
 for short
 54 Fleet

DOWN

1 P. Wyle's
 2 "was
 going to..."
 3 James Jones
 4 "Moines,
 Iowa
 5 Site of Horse
 Mesa Dam
 6 Poul products
 7 Nick of time
 8 Indio language
 9 Actor Carlin
 10 Invites
 11 Astaire
 12 Rogers film:
 1958
 13 Bide one's
 14 Chiller heavy

ACROSS

57 "of All Flesh"
 59 Copier's
 60 Windflower
 62 Laconic Pres.
 63 Road shoulder
 64 Type of prot
 65 Roastmaster
 66 Martin's
 67 Nickname
 68 I like some
 69 "I am
 monarch of
 70 Report-card
 71 Redolence
 72 "Dance"
 73 "La..."
 75 Was far from
 76 Crotch
 78 "A in
 time..."
 82 Ravel's
 83 "When I
 84 "Japan's
 largest island
 86 Agcy. Eric
 Johnson
 headed

DOWN

15 TV's Johnson
 16 Brainstorm in
 17 Beret, old
 18 Emulate Miss
 19 Oris
 20 Tritons
 21 Reluctant
 22 Flood
 23 Cinders
 24 Collector
 25 "A Tour of"
 26 Country in
 27 Sweden
 28 Sound heard in
 29 parade
 30 Kind of the
 31 smush
 32 "Then I like
 some watch of
 the skies":
 Koos

ACROSS

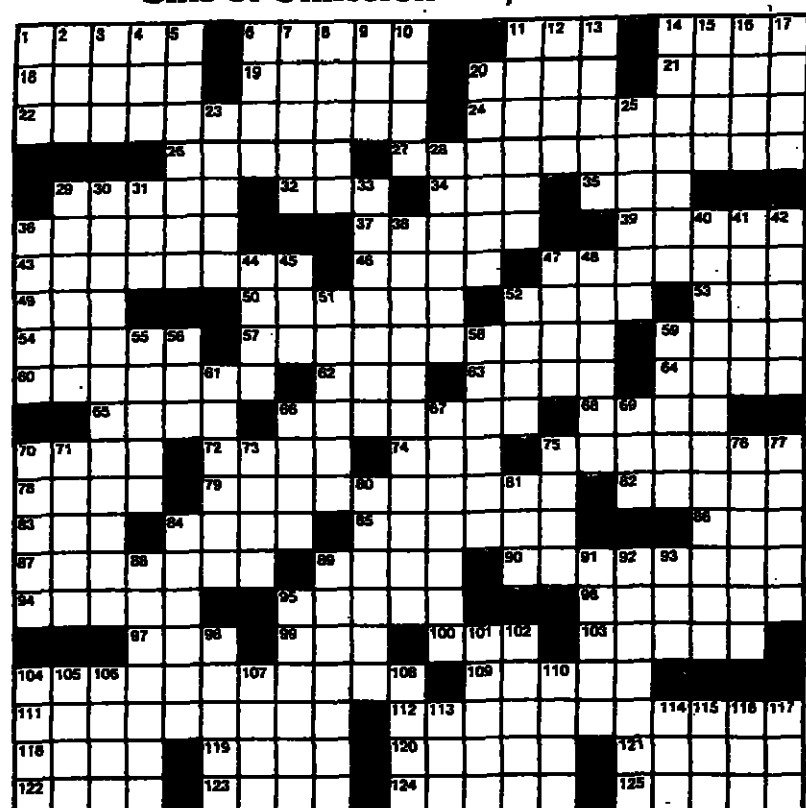
87 Be bratty
 88 Crater
 89 local
 90 Municipal
 91 officials
 92 Succeed
 93 Short
 94 narrative
 95 Unreasonable
 96 Postal affair
 97 Takes an unfair
 98 share
 99 Sorting or
 100 Laver
 101 In agreement
 102 "Tell in
 mournful
 numbers":
 Longfellow
 103 "I am..."
 111 American
 112 inventor
 113 "upon a
 time..."
 114 Eternally
 115 Wild hope
 116 Disimulation
 117 of a sort
 118 Wagnerian
 119 strategy
 120 Glowing
 121 White-plumed
 122 bird
 123 Perfume the
 124 air

DOWN

40 "A for All
 Seasons"
 41 Approaches
 42 Base of grain
 43 Fests, in
 44 Haver
 45 Fuss
 46 Box
 47 Busy Yuletide
 48 person
 49 Steep slope
 50 In wonder of
 51 Chemical
 52 compound
 53 Pasquale or
 54 Giovanni
 55 Germany's
 first First
 Family:
 1919-25
 56 Emperor after
 Nero

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Sins of Omission By Alfio Micci



ART BUCHWALD

What the Tide Brings In

WASHINGTON — What brings the kids back, once they've left the nest? What makes them want to return home, after they have declared their independence? I wish I could say it was love of parents. I even wish I could say it was the dog or cat they left behind. I discovered what finally brings offspring back to their mothers and fathers.

There isn't a child who hasn't gone out in the brave new world who eventually doesn't return to the old homestead carrying a bundle of dirty clothes.

"Hi Pop, I'm back."

"It's Ezra. When did you return from the Amazon?"

"A week ago. I just stopped by to throw my laundry in the washing machine."

"How did the jungle look from the interior?"

"Fine, Dad. It's a terrific place. Listen, I can't talk now. When the wash cycle is finished, would you put my stuff in the dryer?"

"Of course, son. I'm mighty glad to see you. Would you like to see billy to your mother?"

"Tell her I'll see her when I come back to get my laundry."

"I'll do that. She was a little nervous about your being in the Amazon for two years."

"Goodbye, Dad."

"Who was that downstairs?"

"It was Ezra, Mother. He came back to do his laundry."

"Where is he?"

"He'll be back once his socks are dry."

"I hear someone downstairs."

"I'll go down and look — well if it isn't Lucy from Birmingham! Why didn't you write you were coming?"

"I didn't know I was coming. But my washer broke a week ago and the kids' dirty clothes kept piling up on me, so I just got on an airplane to fly up and do them. Can I stay for a couple of days? I've got four loads."

Test-Tube Twins Expected

The Associated Press
SACRAMENTO, California — A 26-year-old woman is pregnant with what her doctors believe to be the first identical twins conceived by in vitro fertilization. About 200 babies have been born since 1978 using the method.

"Of course you can. You're going to have to wait, though, because Ezra has his clothes in the machine now from his trip to Brazil. Wander up and say hello to your mother. She'll be delighted to see you."

"Sure, Dad, but call me as soon as Ezra's stuff is done. Will you?"

"No problem. Now who could that be at the door? Why it's Paul. I thought we said goodbye to you last month when you went off to college."

"I just came home for the weekend to do my laundry."

"Don't they have laundromats at the school?"

"They do, but they won't let you put your tennis sneakers in the washer."

"That sounds like a weird school. Your brother Ezra is back from the Amazon, and your sister Lucy flew up from Birmingham to do four loads. So you might as well stay overnight because you don't think the old Whirlpool will be available until sometime tomorrow."

"Why can't I put my stuff in with Ezra's?"

"Because his has already completed the first cycle and it wouldn't be fair to stop it and start all over again. You want something to eat?"

"No, I'll go out and see the guys. Here's my stuff. Tell Lucy not to get it mixed up with hers."

"I'll keep my eye on it, son. It's good to have you home. I see a car driving up. It looks like your sister Rose, who has her own apartment across town. Why don't you go out and help her in with all those dirty sheets and pillowcases?"

"Hi, Dad. I can't stay long. I have to do these sheets before my roommate gets back. Whose stuff is that in the washer?"

"It's Ezra's. He just got back from two years in South America."

"That's a dry trick. He knows Friday is my day to use the washer."

"Maybe he forgot. He's on jet lag. You want to put your stuff in the washer with Lucy's?"

"What's Lucy doing using our washer when she lives in Birmingham?"

"I guess she's trying to find her roots."

Inside China — Second Generation

Paul Pasqualini's Book Continues a Family Saga

By Vicky Elliott

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Paul Pasqualini

came to Paris from Beijing in 1978, but his wife caught up with him only last year. She could have come earlier, but she was afraid because of what she'd read in the newspaper. She'd heard that in Europe, husbands sell their wives.

But misconceptions are manufactured all over the world. Pasqualini remembers seeing French television documentaries on China when he first arrived and seeing the pictures of a wealthy Shanghai party functionary with a washing machine, portrayed as if he were a bona fide worker. He knew, even though he couldn't understand the program fully, that they were getting it wrong.

Pasqualini came here with French nationality and only a few words of French, but he has shed his speechless shyness and seems at home. "I wanted to write a book to show foreigners what normal life in China is like," he says today. The foreign words flowing easily. His wife is at his side, obviously disabused of some of her original prejudices, and his book is on the white tablecloth. Pasqualini wrote it with the help of a Chinese-speaking French diplomat who wrote under the name of Horace Hatanen, and with the help of his own prodigious memory. "You don't forget those things," he says. "They're burned into you like linen branded with a hot iron."

His book, "Son of Prisoner of Mao," (published in French earlier this year by Plon) is subtitled "New Tribulations of a Citizen of the People's Republic." It tells the Dickensian story of his fatherless family in the 1950s and '60s — how, when he was 11, he hauled back bricks from Beijing's wall to make a bed he could sleep in with his mother and younger brother; how one day, sickened by the endless meals of thin gruel, he poured ink into his meager ration; how he learned to pick a pocket and was pleasantly surprised by the home comforts he found at the reform school he was sent to.

Pasqualini says his case was no worse than that of thousands of



Paul Pasqualini

him; his brother had brought a packet of biscuits left over from Chinese New Year. "I promised myself that once I had the means, I'd pay them back a hundredfold," he says. "In those days, I didn't know how I'd do it."

Growing up under the taint of his family origins, Paul managed to win a brief burst of fame by being the first in his neighborhood to post a *danbao* or wall poster, at the outset of the Cultural Revolution. Anticipating his detractors, he posted a message that pointed out that though his father was French, Xiao Mao was Chinese. "After that, I was a little chief," he says. "I was young, and there was nothing in my head."

His stickiest moment came when an act of counter-revolutionary sabotage was detected at the book-binding factory he was working in. One shipment of speeches had been delayed, by the application of two telltale signs of handwritten glue on the frontispiece portrait of Chairman Mao. A worker had already been severely punished for picking up a portrait of the leader and attempting to flush it away in the

communal toilets. Confession sessions of the entire work force followed, and the list of suspects was narrowed down to Pasqualini, who lived under the shadow of it for two years. It was only much later that he was told casually by a superior that the incident had resulted from a mechanical error.

"China is all right as long as nothing is happening politically," young Pasqualini says today. "People are very friendly until the political pressure starts, and then they begin to exaggerate things and try to make things as difficult as possible for you." The families of dubious origin go first. "We were outcasts, political pariahs," Jean says bitterly. "Every time one of my sons gets a bit dissatisfied," he continues, playing the patriotic, "I tell them, just a few years ago, you worked a hell of a lot more for a hell of a lot less."

It was only when special representations were made by Raymond Barre, the French prime minister, on a visit to Beijing in 1978, that Paul obtained the exit he had been trying to get since 1972. His brother, Antoine, followed three years later. Paul now teaches Chinese at the Ecole Polytechnique and has taken up work again as a plumber since the restaurant he ran with his brother closed this summer. He still seems surprised that tomatoes of the same quality cost different prices in different places, but he knows which Paris market gives the best value in Chinese cabbage.

He has two more books to write, he says, one describing his experiences when he first arrived in France and the other a more ambitious saga starting with Imperial China and inspired by the history of his own family. It would feature his grandfather, a refugee whose servants protected him for years from outside world and who never discovered that the old coins with a hole were no longer valid currency. There will be a daughter and a stubborn daughter thrown down a well because she refuses to marry the husband selected for her. "I'll be a Chinese Dallas," he says wick-

PEOPLE
Alf Landon Wins at 96

AN M. Landon's long life has paid off in dollars. The former Kansas governor and 1936 Republican presidential nominee, who celebrated his 96th birthday Friday, has outlived the mortality tables used by his life insurance company, meaning he can collect his own death benefit. "It is unusual for someone to outlive the mortality tables," said John Caspari, information officer with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., a Milwaukee-based insurance company. When 28-year-old Landon bought two \$2,500 policies in 1916, mortality rates indicated he and others his age could expect to live 36.7 more years. Men at age 45 today are expected to live 45.1 more years, and the maximum age now is 100 instead of 96. Landon took out another policy in 1924 when he was 37, making the total face value of his policies \$9,400. If he chose, Landon could have collected a death benefit of \$33,156 on his birthday. However, Caspari said Landon told agents who visited him at his Topeka estate that he planned to allow the sum to continue earning interest. Landon has extensive oil holdings. "I don't think he needs the money," Caspari said.

The trumpet star Alf Hirt has subtitled the Bourbon Street nightclub in New Orleans that he operated for 23 years. He closed it in May because of increased crime in the French Quarter. The club has been taken over by Jack Payne, a former director and choreographer at the Beverly Diner Playhouse in New Orleans and a Houston businessman, William Newsome. "We're trying to do it as a little more Vegas, a little more feathers," said Payne, who will stage the shows.

Princess Lalla Meriem, 21, the eldest daughter of King Hassan II of Morocco, has announced her engagement to Fouad Filali, son of Abdelatif Filali, former Moroccan ambassador to Spain and Britain. The royal palace said the wedding was expected to take place shortly.

The former actress Edith Luckett Davis, mother of U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan, has been named a recipient of the Arizona Lifetime Achievement Award by an organization for the handicapped. Mrs.

Davis, who is confined to a wheelchair and lives in an apartment in Phoenix, Arizona, was nominated for the award "in recognition of her many years of volunteer service to persons with developmental disabilities," according to a White House press release. Mrs. Reagan will accept the award on behalf of her mother on Saturday.

A four-member New Zealand expedition led by Peter Hillary, son of the Everest climber Sir Edmund Hillary, has established a base camp in an attempt to climb Mount Makalu in northeastern Nepal. Hillary, 28, of Auckland, New Zealand, and his teammates set up the camp Aug. 30 at 17,384 feet and plan to scale the 27,552-foot high mountain through its west ridge.

The principal of one of Britain's most exclusive schools resigned a newspaper published a photograph of him and his wife posted in a sex magazine in the mid-1970s. Dr. Lyn Blackshaw, 44, said in a statement he was quitting Dartington Hall school in Totne because of a campaign to undermine him by a "small minority" parents and tutors. Dartington, whose fees are up to £5,800 (\$8,700) a year, has been run since 1925 on unorthodox, libertarian lines. Blackshaw had been under fire for tightening discipline since becoming headmaster in April. F. said of the photographs: "It was just a romantic sequence. We had them on our wall for years. They were a celebration of our marriage."

With his parents looking on, the son of former New York Mayor John V. Lindsay was sentenced to 30 days of community service for selling cocaine. John Lindsay Jr., 23, a landscaper, pleaded guilty to a criminal sale of a controlled substance on July 14. He was arrested March 31 at his home near Bridgehampton and charged with selling \$300 worth of cocaine to an undercover agent. Lindsay is the youngest child and only son of the former New York mayor, who also has three daughters.

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